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THE ANNALS OF IOWA.

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY.

VOLUME FOUR—THIRD SERIES.

EDITED BY

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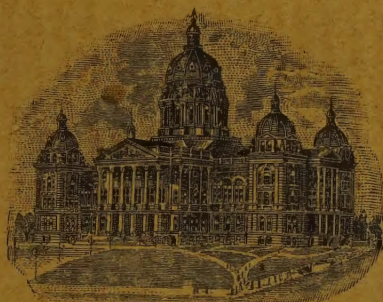
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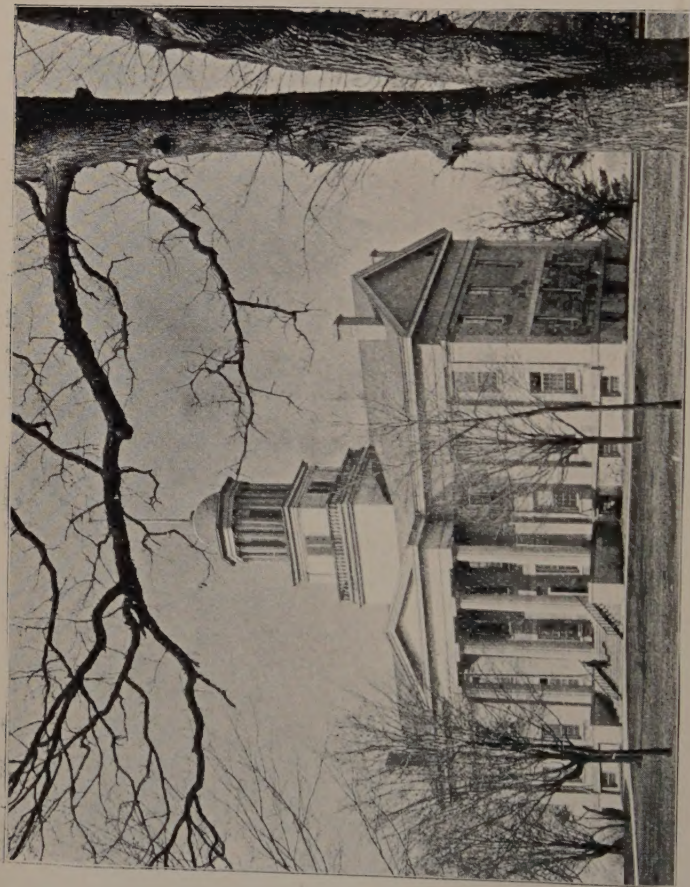
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THE OLD STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice was surrendered to the University upon the removal of the State Capital to Des Moines and has been used for University purposes since 1857.

ANNALS OF IOWA.

VOL. IV, No. 1.

DES MOINES, IOWA, APRIL, 1899.

3D SERIES.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

BY J. L. PICKARD, LL. D.

INTRODUCTORY.

With love of liberty our forefathers recognized intelligence as requisite to its maintenance. In the earliest settlements, the "meeting house" and the school house were erected side by side. The "minister" and the "master" held leading positions in civil, as in religious affairs. In England the effort to educate the people began *in* the churches, and in its higher departments had sole reference to education *for* the church. Cathedral schools abounded, and around them towns were built. In Holland a new educational era arose with the founding of the University of Leyden. During the half century succeeding, other universities helped to spread the reputation of Dutch scholarship throughout the world.

So Pilgrims and Puritans alike brought with them to the New World the fruits of a liberal education and a passion for its acquisition by their children.

In 1636 the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts offered four hundred pounds sterling toward the establishment of a college. There is no record of its acceptance unless the college at Newtown (so known in the early history—now Cambridge) availed itself of the offer.*

*In 1750 the Colony of Massachusetts Bay included in its expenditures £186 13s 4d as salary of the President of Harvard College.—*Minot's History*.

In 1638 Rev. John Harvard bequeathed seven hundred pounds sterling and a library of three hundred volumes which served as the foundation of Harvard College (Harvard University of to-day.)

In 1642 the legislature passed an Act requiring the "Selectmen" of every town to have a "vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach by themselves, or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings therein."

When the Colonies came into possession of lands ceded by individual Colonies in 1784, the Continental Congress in providing for the sale of these lands, by Act of May 20th, 1785, set apart one thirty-sixth of the entire domain for support of Common Schools.¹

Soon after the "Territory of the Northwest" was dedicated to freedom by the Ordinance of 1787, provision was made for the support of Academies and Seminaries in the gift of lands.

This gift has been in the form of two townships or forty-six thousand and eighty acres for each State formed out of the public domain. All the present states with the exception of the thirteen original states, and Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have received these lands now designated as "University Lands." Texas is an apparent exception since by terms of admission she was left in control of all the lands within her borders. She has, however, followed the United States system of survey and reservation for school and university purposes.

Ohio has received three townships,² Florida³ and Wisconsin⁴ four townships each.

¹ After the adoption of a system of survey the 16th section out of each township was reserved. Since 1848 the 36th section is also reserved.

² When the first tracts of land were sold in Ohio, before surveys were completed,

Five hundred thousand acre grants made to sixteen states for internal improvements⁵ were wisely donated by some of the States to common schools as the best kind of internal improvements.

Saline Lands, at first reserved, have at various times been given the States in which they lie, and in part have gone to support of schools and universities.

Swamp Lands, considered valueless for many years, were given to the States.⁶ The avails have in some states been used for school purposes.

Agricultural College Grants, thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress,⁷ have in a few instances been placed in the hands of university authorities.

Five per cent of Net Proceeds of Sales of Public Lands has been given to States in which public lands were situated⁸ to be applied as State Legislatures might see fit. School funds have received the benefit in some cases.

The above are all the sources opened by Congressional action from which public education in Iowa could have drawn support.⁹

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

NOTE.—In the preparation of this sketch of the State University of Iowa it has been my purpose to use all available sources of information. The Statutes of Congress, the laws of the Territory and of the State of Iowa have been freely consulted. The Records of the Trustees of the Institution from its organization have been examined. Catalogues have yielded information upon courses of study. The Historical Address of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of 1867, and the Monograph of Professor L. F. Parker prepared for the Bureau of Education at Washington upon

it was specially provided that the companies purchasing should set apart one township for Seminary purposes. One of the two companies complied.

³ U. S. Statutes, 28th Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 75.

⁴ U. S. Statutes, 33rd Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 5.

⁵ U. S. Statutes, 27th Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 16.

⁶ U. S. Statutes, 31st Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 84.

⁷ U. S. Statutes, 37th Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 130.

⁸ U. S. Statutes, 30th Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 78.

⁹ Before Iowa came into the Union some states placed in their School Fund their share of surplus revenue distributed by 24th Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 115.

"Higher Education in Iowa," 1893, have furnished valuable information. Indebtedness to Professor Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D., one of the first Trustees and early a professor, always a warm friend of the University; to Hon. Peter A. Dey, for many years a member of the Executive Committee; to Secretary Haddock, who has for thirty-five years been officially connected with the business management, and to Amos N. Currier, LL. D., for thirty-one years a professor and now Dean of the Collegiate Faculty and acting President since the death of President Schaeffer, and to B. F. Shambaugh, Ph. D., in "Documentary History of Iowa," is gratefully acknowledged.

Such an institution was in the minds of our people as represented in the Legislative Assembly of 1836, convened at Belmont, Wisconsin. The part of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan was set off as Wisconsin Territory April 20, 1836.¹⁰

Rights accruing under the Ordinance of 1787, also rights accruing under Michigan Territory, were extended to all territory of Wisconsin. Thus was the Ordinance of 1787 made operative in Iowa through Wisconsin. One of the rights thus secured was to the Congressional Grant of two townships of land for University purposes. The first act in which Iowa was interested was passed by the legislature of Wisconsin, approved by Governor Dodge December 8, 1836.

Wisconsin was divided into six counties, Dubuque and Des Moines lying west of the Mississippi river. Dubuque County was represented in the Council by John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; and in the House by Peter H. Engle, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp and Patrick Quigley.

Des Moines County was represented in the Council by Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; and in the House by Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David B. Chance.

Peter H. Engle of Dubuque was Speaker of the House. The above named gentlemen were the first men in what

¹⁰ U. S. Statutes, 24th Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 54.

soon became Iowa to act in a legislative capacity in promotion of University Education.

Section 1 of the Act provides "That there shall be established at Belmont in the County of Iowa a University for the purpose of educating youth, the style, name and title whereof shall be the Wisconsin University, and the said University shall be under the management, direction, and government of twenty-one trustees, of whom the governor of the territory for the time being shall always, by virtue of his office, be one: and the said governor, and Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, Frederick Hollman, William S. Hamilton, William S. Madden, James R. Vineyard, John Atchison, *Joseph B. Teas, *Isaac Leffler, *Peter Hill Engle, *Thomas McKnight, Charles Dunn, James B. Dallam, Henry S. Baird, Albert G. Ellis, John W. Blackstone, Gilbert Knapp, William B. Sheldon, and *Arthur Inghram, and they, and all further trustees shall continue in place during the pleasure of the legislature, and all vacancies which may occur shall from time to time be supplied by the legislature."

The rest of the Act resembles other acts for the establishment of non-sectarian institutions of the present day.

The names of the trustees are given that the people of Iowa may know whom to honor as the promoters of higher education for the youth of this fair state.

No definite action was taken by the trustees to carry out the provisions of the Act, and in less than eighteen months thereafter, June 12, 1838,¹¹ the Territory of Wisconsin was divided and the necessity for two universities arose. Madison was substituted for Belmont in Wisconsin. Congressional action was taken upon the establishment of the "Wisconsin University" upon the same day that the Act of Separation of Wisconsin and Iowa was passed.

The first legislature of the Territory of Iowa met at Burlington. Provision was made for the location of the Capital,

*Residents of the Territory west of the Mississippi River.

¹¹ U. S. Statutes, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 96.

which was finally fixed at Iowa City. Robert Lucas, Governor of the Territory, called the attention of the legislature to the necessity for the establishment of Common Schools: he had a warm friendship for elementary schools, but was averse to the support of higher education at public cost. He also recommended the memorializing of Congress for lands for the erection of a Penitentiary to which is added this clause, "also respectfully to ask an appropriation for literary purposes equal to the grant made last session to the Territory of Wisconsin." This incongruous clause was doubtless inserted at the solicitation of his Private Secretary, who himself liberally educated, felt the need of furnishing the youth of the Territory with an opportunity of pursuing their education beyond the rudiments, and who saw the possibility of securing his wish most readily by what might to-day be called "a rider."

The recommendation of Governor Lucas was heeded and the memorial to Congress was answered, both as to the penitentiary and to the University Grant.¹²

Immediately upon the petition to Congress an Act was passed by the Territorial Legislature for the establishment of an institution at Mount Pleasant designated as "Iowa University,"¹³ and before the end of the session still another charter was given to "Iowa Seminary for education of both sexes."¹⁴

Many charters were given to academies.

A convention for the formation of a constitution met at Iowa City upon the first Monday of October, 1844. Section 2 of an Ordinance covering certain propositions to be made to the Congress of the United States is as follows: "The seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a University . . . shall together with such further quantities as may be agreed upon by Con-

¹² U. S. Statutes, Private Laws, 26th Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 90.

¹³ Laws of Territory, Session 1839, Ch. 72.

¹⁴ Laws of Territory, Session 1840, Ch. 21.

gress be conveyed to the State, and shall be applied solely to the use and support of such University, in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe." This is in accordance with provision of Section 5, Article X. of Constitution of 1844.

The constitution then submitted was rejected by the people. Another constitution was framed in 1846, and became the fundamental law of the State of Iowa when admitted to the Union December 28th, 1846.

Article X. Section 5, is as follows: "The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a University; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University."

Obedient to the above requirement the first General Assembly of the State passed an "Act to locate and establish a State University." This act was approved February 25th, 1847.¹⁵

Section 1 Locates the institution under the title of "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City with such branches as public convenience may require.

Section 2 Donates the State Buildings and the lot upon which they stand to said University. (Note—An act had been passed looking to the removal of the State Capital, and the use of rooms temporarily was reserved for State officers.)

¹⁵ Laws of Iowa, First General Assembly, Ch. 125.

Section 3 Donates to the University the congressional grant of two townships of land.

Section 4 Provides for a Board of Trustees of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be President.

Section 5 Names the Trustees and fixes the term of office at six years.

Section 6 Gives the Superintendent of Public Instruction the power to establish a professorship for the education of teachers of Common Schools as soon as he may deem it necessary.

Section 7 Authorizes Trustees to dispose of lands when selected.

Section 8 Makes the State Treasurer the custodian of University funds.

Section 9 Determines the quorum for transaction of business at meetings of Trustees.

Section 10 Makes the University a non-sectarian institution.

Section 11 Provides for free instruction of fifty students annually in theory and practice of teaching, and in such branches of learning as are best calculated for the preparation of said students for the business of common school teaching.

Section 12 Gives the General Assembly full supervision of the University, its officers, and the grants made by the State.

Section 13 Requires the Trustees to keep a full record of their proceedings open at all times to inspection by the General Assembly.

Pursuant to this Act the General Assembly elected fifteen trustees to be divided by lot into three classes, the first class to serve two years, the second class four years, and the third class six years, and their successors to continue in office six years. The names of Trustees will be found on page 12 *et seq.*

Delay in selection of lands left the Trustees without means of support. The determination to retain the Capital

at Iowa City left the Trustees without buildings for University purposes even if funds were in hand.

The Trustees for seven years had little to do except to secure the selection of lands and to provide for their sale.

It is proper at this point to present a complete list of Trustees (since 1870 called Regents) with dates of service of each. In explanation of the apparent short terms of service of members appointed in 1858 it must be noted that the Constitution of 1857 took from the General Assembly the control of school affairs, and vested it in a Board of Education to be selected by the Legislature upon the second Tuesday of October, 1858. The first General Assembly under the new constitution met January 11th, 1858. By Act of March 12th, 1858, all educational laws previously in force were repealed, except those relating to School Lands and School Funds. The Act contains a provision pertaining to the University under which the governing board is to consist of twelve Trustees to be elected by the Legislature, with the Chancellor of the University *ex-officio* President. And the Governor of the State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction were to be also *ex-officio* members. Twelve Trustees were elected. The Supreme Court¹⁶ declared the act of the Legislature unconstitutional since the school laws, which create and designate the officers by and through whom the system is to be administered, are to originate with the Board of Education.

Upon December 25th, 1858, the General Assembly after legalizing their action under the Act of March 12th, 1858, proceeded to pass a separate "Act for the government and regulation of the State University of Iowa."¹⁷

This Act provides for the election by the Board of Education of seven Trustees, three for one year and four for three years, the term of office thereafter to be three years. All *ex-officio* members were discarded.

¹⁶ See 7th Clark, Page 263.

¹⁷ Laws of Iowa, Revision of Code 1860, Ch. 84.

This form of control continued until March 19th, 1864, when the General Assembly abolished the Board of Education¹⁸ and two days thereafter provided for the election of seven Trustees by the Legislature with the Governor of the State *ex-officio* President, and the President of the University an *ex-officio* member.¹⁹

This form of organization continued till 1870 when the Legislature determined upon a Board of Regents composed of one member from each Congressional District of the State,²⁰—each to hold office for six years after the first election when three classes for two, four, and six years respectively were selected by lot—and the Governor of the State *ex-officio* President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University *ex-officio* members.

This form still continues except that in 1886 the President of the University ceased to be a member.²¹

The Board of Regents consists at present of thirteen members, eleven by election of Legislature and two *ex-officio*.

For practical work the Board of Regents is organized in committees, the chief of which are Executive Committee, Committee on Finance, Committee on Buildings and Grounds, Committee on Faculty and Instruction, and Committee on Library. Each Professional Department has also its Committee.

I. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The officers of the Board are placed in chronological order. Other *ex-officio* members in like order.

All other members are placed in alphabetical order, their time of service being indicated by dates.

PRESIDENT.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

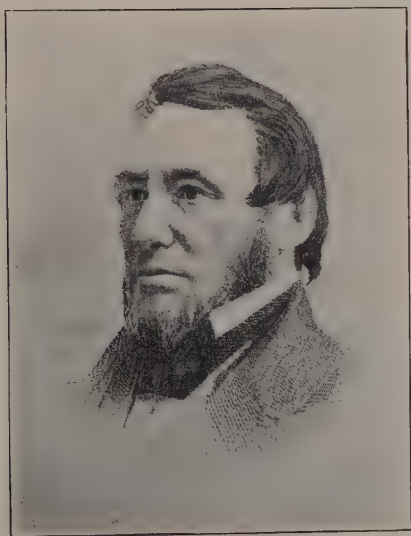
James Harlan, *ex-officio* 1847-1848

¹⁸ Laws of Iowa, 10th General Assembly, Ch. 52.

¹⁹ Laws of Iowa, 10th G. A., Ch. 59.

²⁰ Laws of Iowa, 13th G. A., 1st Sess., Ch. 87.

²¹ Laws of Iowa, 21st G. A., 1st Sess., Ch. 181.



Amos Dean

AMOS DEAN, LL. D.
President 1855 to 1859.

James Black.....	1868-1870
George Thacher.....	1871-1877
Christian W. Slagle.....	1877-1878
Josiah L. Pickard.....	1878-1886

MEMBERS BY ELECTION.

Abernethy, Alonzo	1890-
Acheson, George	1847-1853
Adams, Austin	1871-1878
Arnold Delos	1870-1872
Babb, W. E.	1898-
Barrie, W. H.	1858-1859
Bates, Curtis.....	1847-1855
Benton, Thomas H. Jr.	1859-1866
Bidwell, E. C.....	1855-1858
Bird, Thomson.....	1864-1866
Brannan, W. F.....	1858-1859
Briggs, Ansel	1847-1849
Bulis, Henry C.....	1866-1871, 1878-1890
Burnett, R. M.	1866-1870
Burnham, Charles.....	1849-1851
Burrill, H. A.	1882-1894
Burris, William	1858-1859
Cable, George W.....	1897-
Campbell, A. K.....	1872-1880
Carleton, J. P.	1847-1853
Casady, P. M.	1870-1876
Clark, Lincoln	1855-1859
Clark, Rush.....	1864-1865
Clarkson, C. F.....	1866-1870
Cole, Samuel W.....	1862-1866
Connelly, Edward	1853-1858
Crosby, W. O.....	1880-1886
Crosthwaite, G. D.	1853-1855
Cumming, Thomas B.	1853-1855
Davis, W. P.	1857-1859
Dewey, Lauren.....	1858-1859
Dillon, John F.	1864-1866
Downey, Hugh D.	1847-1853, 1857-1860
Drake, George W.	1858-1859
Duncombe, John F.....	1872-1890
Dunning, J. S.....	1884-1886
Evans, Hiram K.....	1898-
Everett, Horace.....	1880-1886
Farmer, Thomas	1855-1858
Fisher, Maturin L.	1859-1862
Foster, Silas	1847-1855

Garner, J. W.	1894-1898
Gilliland, Shirley	1891-
Gower, James H.	1847-1849, 1851-1857
Griffith, Joseph M.	1859-1864
Grinnell, J. B.	1858-1859
Ham, M. M.	1884-1886
Hardie, Thomas	1877-1878
Hart, Anson	1851-1857
Henderson, John W.	1874-1880
Higley, M. A.	1898-
Hobart, C. W.	1868-1870
Holbrook, Parker K.	1896-
Huntsman, H. C.	1884-1887
Ingham, Harvey	1896-
Irish, John P.	1868-1870
Jerome, I. N.	1862-1864
Kirkwood, S. J.	1857-1858, 1867-1868
Lake, P. L.	1855-1858
Lathrop, Henry W.	1853-1858
Lucas, Robert.	1849-1853
Lyon, E. C.	1847-1849, 1851-1859
Mahin, F. W.	1894-1897
Matson, Sylvester G.	1847-1851
Matthews, Alphonse	1884-1896
McCleary, J. D.	1894-
McConnell, J. J.	1886-1892
McCroxy, Samuel H.	1847-1851
McGarry, George W.	1851-1857
McKean, John	1870-1876
Merritt, W. W.	1870-1874
Moninger, W. R.	1892-1898
Morsman, M. J.	1852-1858
Osborne, B. F.	1890-1896
Palmer, A. H.	1849-1853
Palmer, G. D.	1851-1857
Parker, Leonard F.	1859-1862
Parr, Thomas S.	1876-1882
Parvin, Theodore S.	1847-1851, 1859-1860
Pickett, Charles E.	1896-
Pomeroy, Charles	1859-1862
Rankin, John W.	1855-1859
Reeve, A. T.	1872-1884
Reno, Morgan	1858-1859
Rich, Joseph W.	1886-1892
Richardson, D. N.	1876-1894
Ross, Lewis W.	1864-1870, 1874-1880
Rumple, J. N. W.	1880-1886

Rusch, Nicholas J.....	1862-1864
Sells, Elijah	1857-1858
Slagle, Christian W.....	1866-1882
Smith, Dexter P.....	1849-1855
Snyder, Thomas	1847-1853
Springer, Francis.....	1862-1866
Stanton, C. A.....	1892-1898
Starr, W. H.....	1847-1851
Swalm, Albert W.....	1886-1897
Tisdale, William D.....	1894-
Vincent, George G.....	1847-1849
Waters, C. O.	1860-1864
Whiting, C. E.	1890-1896
Wilson, James.....	1870-1874
Witter, Amos	1855-1858
Woodward, T. C.....	1864-1870
Woodward, W. G.....	1847-1853
Wright, Carroll	1890-1892
Wright, Edgar.....	1858-1859
Wright, Thomas S.....	1882-1890

II. BRANCHES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

No funds were available for support of instruction; but it appeared to the General Assembly that the necessity for the establishment of two Branches²² and of three Normal Schools²³ was imminent. The Trustees of the University were required to recognize them as upon an equal footing "in respect to funds and all other matters" with the University. The Branch at Dubuque was never carried beyond the appointment of a Board of Trustees.

The Trustees of the Branch at Fairfield selected a site, made a plan for seven buildings, expended \$2500 upon one of the buildings which was destroyed by a hurricane. Rebuilding in a more substantial form, an appeal to the Legislature for aid²⁴ resulted in the severance of the only "Branch" having the semblance of life.

The Normal Schools, virtual branches of the University, were each to be organized under a Board of Seven Trustees.

²² Laws of Iowa, 2nd G. A., Ch. 114.

²³ Laws of Iowa, 2nd G. A., Ch. 78.

²⁴ Laws of Iowa, 4th G. A., Ch. 100.

The School at Andrew began operations November 21st, 1849, with Samuel Pray as Principal and Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant.

The School at Oskaloosa was organized in April, 1852, under G. M. Drake, Principal and his wife as Assistant.

The School at Mount Pleasant was never organized.

Aid was given by the Legislature to the School at Oskaloosa by one appropriation.

By the Constitution of 1857 the University was located at Iowa City without branches of any kind, and was thus left to the enjoyment of its inheritance and to the occupancy of its buildings upon removal of the *Capital* to Des Moines.

III. INCOME.

The funds for the support of the University are derived from the following sources:

1. The Congressional Grant of seventy-two sections of land.
2. The State Grant of a portion of the saline lands given the State by Congress.²⁵
3. Private Gifts of lands.
4. State Appropriations.
5. Tuitions.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

When Iowa was organized as a Territory the organic Law, approved June 12th, 1838, conferred upon her all the rights which had accrued to Wisconsin. Among these rights was the right to claim the gift of seventy-two sections of land for the support of "Academies, other schools, and seminaries."²⁶

In response to a request from Iowa's Delegate in Congress, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, the gift was made²⁷ "for the use and support of a university within the said Territory

²⁵ U. S. Statutes, 32d Con., 1st Sess., Ch. 42; also, Laws of Iowa, 5th G. A., Extra Sess., Ch. 47. Laws of Iowa, 7th G. A., Ch. 139.

²⁶ Since 1836 these lands are designated as University lands.

²⁷ U. S. Statutes, 26th Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 90, Private Laws.

when it becomes a State and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

While the plan of survey contemplated that each section shall contain exactly 640 acres, cases arise in which "fractional sections" must be recognized, containing more or less than 640 acres. The amount to which the University was entitled was not to exceed two townships, or 46,080 acres. When the selections were made some "fractional sections" appeared more desirable, and were chosen by reason of greater value. As the result the University received only 46,052.61 acres. The location of the lands was as follows:

In Appanoose County	640.00 acres
In Boone County	2,613.48 acres
In Davis County.....	1,297.36 acres
In Dallas County	572.07 acres
In Decatur County.....	2,560.00 acres
In Hardin County.....	10,352.24 acres
In Iowa County.....	646.65 acres
In Jasper County	4,611.35 acres
In Jefferson County.....	1,280.00 acres
In Lucas County.....	4,547.84 acres
In Polk County.....	5,194.19 acres
In Scott County	645.16 acres
In Story County	5,221.40 acres
In Union County	638.20 acres
In Wapello County.....	1,920.00 acres
In Warren County	3,218.00 acres

Total selected by Commissioners.....	45,957.94 acres
Selected by Governor under Act of April 7, 1862...	94.67 acres

46,052.61 acres

The first Commissioner, William W. Dodge, made selection of one section, and removed from the Territory.

The Legislative Assembly, by resolution February 15, 1844, requested the Delegate in Congress to secure the appointment of two Commissioners to complete the selection, also to secure the passage of an Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to certify to the

selection of a tract of 640 acres, including a farm near Agency which had been cultivated by the Indians previous to their cession in 1842. The effort of the Delegate was fruitless.

January 2, 1846, the request was renewed and John M. Whitaker was appointed to complete the selection. His acts and those of W. W. Dodge were approved by the Secretary of the Interior as given above.

The State came into possession of these lands when admitted to the Union, December 28, 1846. By Act of February 25, 1847, already alluded to, the Trustees of the University were empowered to dispose of the lands under "the same regulations as may be provided by law for the disposition and regulation of the sixteenth section in the different townships." This provision has an important bearing upon matters to be considered later.

The lands selected were of good quality, though not always the best, as the real value of prairie lands was not then known, and timber lands were preferred.

The Trustees at first seemed to appreciate their responsibilities and to consider the interests of the institution under their charge. They appraised the lands on June 27, 1851, at a minimum of five dollars per acre. At the first sale, November 1, 1851, 645.16 acres were sold at \$5.05 per acre, and soon after a tract of forty acres were sold at \$5 per acre. So by vote of February 28, 1852, the Trustees raised the minimum to \$10 per acre. Sad, indeed, was the day when the Trustees rescinded this action and sacrificed the interests of the University to the greed of speculators.

The question of responsibility for this sacrifice has been often discussed, especially when appropriations have been sought from the Legislature.

It is said that the action was in response to an act of the Legislature demanding that the lands be brought into the market from which they had been practically withdrawn by the ten dollar minimum.

February 7, 1854, the Trustees were considering the question of opening the University for students. They saw the need of a larger income. They appointed one of their number, the late Dr. M. J. Morsman, to make a personal examination of the University lands, to subdivide them into such parcels as might be sold to the best advantage without detriment to the adjacent tracts, and to place upon each subdivision a true valuation. The unsold lands were appraised at an average of \$3.64 per acre. The lands were then offered for sale at several points during the year 1854. Nine thousand seven hundred ninety-two and eighty-three hundredths acres were sold at an average of \$3.72 per acre. Private sales were made at appraisal.

January 25, 1855, nearly a year after the reduction from \$10 to \$3.64 per acre had been initiated by the trustees, the General Assembly passed the act which has been claimed as demanding the reduction.²⁸ The main provisions of the act are as follows:

“SECTION 1. That from and after the taking effect of this act, all the School, Saline, and University lands which then remain unsold shall be sold only at public sale, except as hereinafter provided.

“SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the person or persons having charge of the Saline, School, and University lands to offer the same at public sale after having given notice of the same as provided for in the law regulating the sale of the sixteenth section.”

Section 3 provides for three offers at public sale not less than six months apart: the intervals of time to be in the discretion of the persons having charge of the lands “as they may deem it best for the interests of the fund intrusted to them.”

The law provides for private sale after the three offers at public sale, but in no case to be sold at less than the price at which the lands have been appraised, and at such rates as

²⁸ Laws of Iowa, 5th G. A., Ch. 136.

may be agreed upon between the trustees and purchasers.

The Act is in no sense mandatory as to *time* of selling but as to manner of sale when the best time shall appear in the judgment of trustees. The act is amendatory of other acts which in all cases leave the time of sale to the discretion of trustees.

It can not be claimed that the trustees were *compelled* to sell the lands at the time they did. They *chose* to do so. The only restraint upon them was in the disposal of lands occupied by "squatters." The price of these lands was taken out of the control of the trustees and placed in the hands of two appraisers, one selected by trustees, and one by occupant of the land (these failing to agree were to name a third appraiser). They were to appraise the lands and improvements separately.²⁹ After the appraisal the occupant was permitted to take the land at fifty per cent above appraisal. Failing to accept upon the above terms for ten days, the occupant surrendered his claim on condition that he should receive from the purchaser at public sale the appraised value of the improvements. Two thousand two hundred and eighty acres were disposed of at an average of \$2.50 per acre.

What influences led the trustees to offer the lands at public sale so soon after the Act of January 25, 1855, prescribing the method of sale may be matter of conjecture. When the trustees were put upon their defence, they claimed that a loud clamor came up from the counties for the sale in order that the lands might become taxable, and so burdens upon tax-payers be reduced. A glance at the list of trustees at the time of sale, shows that a majority of the Board were residents of Johnson County, in which there were no University lands. In matters of taxation men are not generally credited with a desire to relieve their neighbors.

A second line of defence lay in the pressure brought to bear upon the trustees to open the institution as early as possible to the youth of the State, and not deprive the then

²⁹ Laws of Iowa, 2nd G. A., Ch. 58; 1st G. A., Chs. 111 and 125.

present generation of advantages for the benefit of those who would be better able to provide for themselves than were the pioneers.

Another glance at the list of trustees will show that a majority of the Board resided in Johnson County, and a large minority, at least, were residents of Iowa City within which the University had been located, and taxation would be lessened if the facilities for higher education should be furnished by the State, and Johnson County thus have a good high school without expense to the people of the county.

Three other trustees became partners in interest with those of Johnson County, since the Legislature had determined to open branches at Dubuque and Fairfield, and a normal school at Andrew, to be participants in University funds, and at each of which places a trustee resided.

I may here quote the statement of a prominent citizen of the State who was fully cognizant of the conditions obtaining at the time: "The fact is that the disposition of the various classes of lands of which the State became possessor through Congressional donations, was managed not for the interest and good of the people of the State, or the purposes for which they were donated, but in and for the interest of the counties (or of the members of the Legislature and their friends) in which the lands lay."

Still another argument in defence of the early sale of University lands was based upon the clamor of would-be purchasers who longed to secure the favorable terms of purchase—namely, one-fourth cash and ten years' time on the remainder at ten per cent interest—a very low rate for the time. Other lands were in market at one dollar and a quarter per acre, but cash was demanded and for this reason they were less sought for. This appeal might have been resisted by far-seeing men who had the interests of the University alone at heart. Did personal interest lead the trustees to yield to the appeal? From the records let the answer be taken.

Upon January 1, 1855, there remained unsold 27,781.91

acres. In accordance with the requirements of the Act of January 25th the trustees advertised a sale at Iowa City in the month of June following. This sale continued four days and resulted in the disposal of nearly 18,500 acres. Of this amount 11,036.20 acres went into the hands of five trustees and nearly 2,000 acres more into the hands of one who had been a trustee to within two years of the date of the sale, and who was re-elected two years thereafter. The *ex-officio* President of the Board participated with his fellow trustees in the sale. One peculiar incident of the sale is thought worthy a place in the records. One trustee had bid in a tract of 480 acres for \$1682.02, and immediately forfeited the same. Upon a subsequent day he bid in the same tract at \$957.52.

These transactions led to complaint of trustees for having made a sale at a time when there were few bidders. It was charged, also, that there was a combination of trustees to secure the lands. A committee of non-purchasing trustees made an investigation and reported charges not sustained. The price realized was but \$3.20 per acre, less than a third of what the Board of trustees three years before had declared to be their minimum appraisal, and forty-four cents per acre less than a later appraisal made by one of their number after a personal inspection.

The complaint was carried to the Attorney-General of the State who declared the purchase by trustees null and void. The Legislature took up the matter and by joint resolution ³⁰ sustained the decision of the Attorney-General, not alone with reference to the trustees but including their assignees as well. But friends who had received the aid of trustees and of legislators retained their bargains. Lands purchased by trustees were returned to the unsold list to be again offered for sale by the trustees now forbidden the privilege of direct purchase.

The crisis of 1857 checked the sale and caused the forfeiture of some lands already sold. A careful examination

³⁰ Laws of Iowa, 6th G. A., Joint Res., No. 23.

was made of the record of sales, and report was made October 25, 1859, of sales up to that date of 31,411.36 acres, and of an invested fund of \$110,582.75 as the result of sales. The price realized was an average of \$3.52 per acre.

The early sale had proved a failure so far as opening the University was concerned, for lack of funds had closed all but the Normal Department. Less than thirty-two per cent of the munificent grant remained *awaiting* higher prices.

Before the closing of the University, Chancellor Dean made a special effort to secure from the trustees the withdrawal of all unsold lands from the market, and an appeal to the Legislature for funds sufficient, with the income derived from the lands already sold, to keep the University open in all Departments. His advice was not followed, the trustees preferring to keep the lands in market at what they would bring and to suspend operations until the income would warrant re-opening.

Had the lands unsold been reserved for but a few years the thirty-two per cent remaining would have yielded an income much larger than that derived from the sixty-eight per cent already sacrificed. By 1865 lands of like quality sold readily at \$15 per acre.

The State would have been the gainer, too, for demands upon the treasury would have been smaller for every year such drafts have been made. But foresight suffers loss of keenness when the eye is attracted by present necessities.

2. SALINE LANDS.

These lands were reserved from sale because of supposed value of salt springs. In Iowa twelve such springs with six sections of land surrounding each were in such reservation.* It has been declared officially that these seventy-two sections became a part of the University Fund.³¹ Facts do not sustain the report. By Act of Congress providing for admission

*In fact no such springs existed in Iowa.

³¹ See Report of Register of State Land Office to the General Assembly of 1866.

of Iowa to the Union³² these lands were given to the State. These lands were sold between 1853-1858, with the exception of a few tracts of little value, at about \$5 per acre, and the proceeds were placed in the State treasury.

After the removal of the capital to Des Moines, and the vacation of the buildings to the University trustees, an appeal was made to the Legislature for funds wherewith to put the buildings in repair. One who was cognizant of the proceedings of the Legislature from his place in the lobby writes in substance as follows:

“The Legislature had resolved to make no appropriations to State institutions on the plea of economy. The Asylum at Mount Pleasant and the State University were asking aid. The friends of the two measures were working in harmony—(cure and prevention of insanity?). The Asylum secured the appropriation desired by one vote. The agreement by which this winning vote was secured was faithfully carried out and the University obtained an appropriation of \$10,000 from the Saline Fund—also the remnant of Saline lands, about 4,578 acres—also the balance of the Saline Fund after deducting the appropriation above cited, or \$20,507.10 in notes, and \$9,054.64 in cash, less \$10,000. Had the notes been worth their face the University Fund would have received an addition of \$19,561.74.³³ But some of the notes had been paid and part of the lands reported unsold were proven to be the property of *bona fide* purchasers.”

The Saline Fund given the University has not exceeded \$30,000.

3. PRIVATE GIFTS.

Individual contributions toward the erection of the chapel included 680 acres of land.

³² U. S. Statutes, 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., Ch. 42.

³³ Laws of Iowa, 8th G. A., Revised Code of 1860, Secs. 1956-1958; also 10th G. A., Ch. 78.

The lands belonging to the University and now practically disposed of are:

Congressional Grant	46,052.61	acres
State Saline Grant, nominally	4,578	acres
Private Donations	680	acres
Total	51,310.61	acres

The Productive Fund arising from lands now practically sold is \$233,120.36.³⁴

4. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

General Assembly	Chapter	*Buildings	*Repairs	Support	Permanent	1-10 mill tax for 5 years \$	
7th	41	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,500	.....	.....	.....
8th	Revision of 1860, Sec. 1956	5,000	.....	\$ 5,000	.....	.....
10th		73	20,000	.....	.....	.....
11th	64	18,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....
12th	23	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
13th	36	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....
16th	168	.....	.....	47,457	.....	.....
17th	66	.....	10,000	.....	\$ 20,000	.....
19th	84	38,800	1,200	10,000	.....	.....
20th	112	64,000	.....	500	.....	.....
20th	115	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....
21st	68	.....	.....	54,000	.....	.....
22nd	132	.....	8,500	23,500	.....	.....
23rd	77	50,000	10,000	65,000	.....	.....
24th	104	.....	10,000	68,000	.....	.....
25th	152	40,000	11,000	14,000	25,000	.....
26th	}	114	.....	4,500	.....	} \$55,000 (estimated, can not exceed that amount)
26th		144	6,500	10,000		12,500
27th		75	**55,000
27th		142	10,000	10,000	
		\$252,800	\$130,700	\$346,957	\$728,000	\$275,000	

Appropriations for Buildings\$ 527,800—expended, \$307,800

Appropriations for Repairs 130,700

Appropriations for Support..... 1,074,957

Total.....\$ 1,733,457

³⁴ See Biennial Report for 1898.

*Buildings include equipment in some cases. Repairs include also permanent improvements.

**1-10 mill tax for 1901 to repair losses of Library by fire.

§ To be used in buildings by 1900.



THE FIRST UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

It was in this edifice that the University was organized in 1854. Until 1857 it was the only building used. In 1853 it was occupied by the Medical Department as a Hospital, and it continued to be so used until it gave place to the New Hospital in 1897.

5. TUITIONS.

These can not be given fully as in some instances they were received by professors in lieu of salaries.

The average for the past five years, as all tuitions are now paid into the treasury, and professors receive regular salaries, is \$53,103.78.

IV. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1. State Capitol and campus of fourteen acres is a gift from the State.

Congress made an appropriation of \$20,000³⁵ toward the erection of the Capitol. The commissioners in charge of its erection were limited to an expenditure of \$51,000 dollars.³⁶

The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1840. The building is built of stone—is one hundred and twenty feet by sixty feet, and two stories in high. It is after the Doric order of architecture.

At the present time the business offices of the University occupy half the first floor, the other half being used for recitation purposes. The Law Department has the entire second floor.

2. The first building occupied by the University was rented from the Iowa City Mechanics Aid Association. It was erected on a half block of land donated by the State for literary purposes. It reverted to the State upon the disbandment of the Association, and was given to the University. The building was two stories in high, built of brick. It continued to be used by the University until the Capitol was vacated. Upon the organization of the Medical Department it was purchased to be used as a hospital. In 1897 it was torn down to give place to the present hospital.

3. "South Hall," a plain brick structure one hundred and eight by forty-five feet, three stories in high, was erected upon the campus for a boarding hall, and for addi-

³⁵ U. S. Statutes, 25th Cong., 2nd Sess., Ch. 169, Sect. 5.

³⁶ Laws of Territory, 1839-40, Ch. 85.

tional class rooms. It has served the purposes of the Collegiate, the Medical, the Dental Departments. At present the first story is used by classes in engineering and as a ladies' drawing-room. The second story is used by classes in literature (English, French and German) and in history. The third story is occupied by Literary Societies, their halls being furnished at their own expense. The State appropriated \$15,000 for its erection.

4. "North Hall," also upon the campus, is two stories in height, built of brick and is ninety feet by sixty-one feet in size. It was erected primarily for chapel services, the lower story devoted to the physical sciences. The Library for a time held joint occupancy with the chapel until it demanded more room and chapel services were held in Close Hall. The lower story is now occupied for physics exclusively. The Legislature appropriated \$33,000 towards its erection, the balance of the cost—about \$7,000—coming from individual donations of land and materials.

5. "Observatory," now used as a carpenter shop, was erected upon a half block of land at the head of Clinton street. The land and building were paid for out of the interest upon deposited funds drawn from the State treasury as soon as appropriation was made, in advance of need.

The telescope is now in a small structure upon the campus: erected in 1891.

6. "Homeopathic Medical Building," a two story brick structure erected in 1878 upon a small lot east of the campus, obtained through the foreclosure of a mortgage. The first story is now used by the chair of philosophy, and the second story by the chair of pedagogy,—the department having removed to more commodious quarters.

7. "Boiler House." The basement has a battery of three boilers from which all the buildings upon the campus are supplied with steam for heating. The first story is used as an armory, and the second for mathematical recitations.

8. "Medical Building," eighty feet by thirty-six feet and

three stories in hight was erected upon the campus in 1882 at a cost of \$30,000—an appropriation by the Nineteenth General Assembly. It is built of brick. It is used exclusively by the Medical Department.

9. "Science Hall" was erected upon the campus in 1884, an appropriation of \$64,000 having been made by the Twentieth General Assembly for that purpose. It is one hundred and fourteen feet by seventy-four feet, three stories in hight. It is of brick. The first and second stories are devoted to natural sciences; the third floor is given up to the museum and the cabinet of natural history.

10. "Chemical Laboratory" is a brick structure practically three stories in hight, one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and five feet in size. The third story is given up to the Department of Pharmacy. It stands upon a block of land given to the University by Iowa City. The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated \$50,000 for its erection.

11. "Homeopathic Medical Hospital" is erected of brick upon the lot given by the city. It is seventy-five feet by sixty feet in size, is three stories in hight, and serves the purposes of Lecture Room and Hospital. It has accommodations for fifty-four patients. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly appropriated \$15,000 for its erection, and \$4,000 additional was appropriated by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly.

12. "Dental Building" stands upon the campus. It is three stories in hight, the main building eighty feet by seventy-two feet, and two wings, each fifty-four feet by twenty-eight feet. Its structure is of brick. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly appropriated \$25,000, and \$2,500 more was given by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly.

13. "Medical Hospital" is upon the site of the Old Hospital, extended by the vacation of a street by the city. The Administration building is ninety-six feet by fifty-eight feet and three stories in hight. One of the two proposed wings

is completed and is two stories in height, one hundred and ten feet by thirty-eight feet in size. It has accommodations for seventy-five patients. The structure is of cream colored brick, and cost, with furnishings, about \$55,000, the avails of a tenth mill tax levied by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.

14. "Boiler House" No. 2. It contains the steam plant for the Hospital, and an upper story is devoted to laundry purposes.

15. "Collegiate Building" to be erected of stone upon the campus. It is to be two hundred and ten feet by one hundred and twenty feet, and three stories in height. The basement is under contract. The avails of the one-tenth mill tax will be used in its construction so far as needed. It is thought that the tax for three years at least will be required.

In addition to these buildings, friends of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations connected with the University have contributed nearly \$40,000 for the erection of a hall called "Close Hall" in honor of Mrs. Helen S. Close who gave \$10,000. The Hall is two stories in height above a basement containing a gymnasium and bath rooms. A large auditorium has served the purpose of a chapel and for gathering of students since the old chapel has been occupied as a library and reading room.

V. ORGANIZATION.

The first record is of an adjourned meeting, July 15, 1847, at which By-Laws were adopted.

December 7, 1848, the trustees seemed to ignore the provisions of the law under which they were appointed providing for instruction of teachers only³⁷ and to take a broader view which the name University suggested. They, therefore, listened to a committee asking that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi located at Davenport be recognized as the Medical Department of the

³⁷ Laws of Iowa, 1st G. A., Ch. 125.



THE NEW COLLEGIATE BUILDING.

This Building will be completed in 1900. It represents the growth of the University by comparison with preceding cuts, though it stands at the head of many buildings now needed for the housing of its six families, while the others sufficed, each in its turn, as the home for the parental stock.

State University of Iowa. Committees were appointed to draft a plan and a basis of connection. The committees reported, and the trustees fixed upon the first Monday of November, 1849, for the beginning of a sixteen weeks' course of lectures to be given by Drs. Hudson, Vaughan, Flint, Rawson and Hastings, and Stephen Whicher, B. S.

The conditions of recognition were that the University should not be liable pecuniarily, nor should it acquire any control of the property of the College, nor control of its management.

No further action regarding organization appears until February 7, 1854, when a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of putting the State University into operation.

Committee reported May 8, 1854, that they had rented the Academy of the Mechanics' Aid Association. Their action was approved. July 7, 1854, a committee consisting of Messrs. Lathrop, McCleary and Lyon, was authorized to secure professors and to name the probable salary of \$1,000 to \$1,500 for each.

October 28, 1854, the committee reported correspondence with sundry persons, and was instructed to employ Messrs. Larrabee and Moore as professors, and to open the University upon the third Monday of November, 1854. November 21, 1854, Professor W. C. Larrabee was elected President upon a salary of \$1,500 payable quarterly, and Professor Moore's salary (if he should accept professorship) was fixed at \$1,200. It appears that neither gentleman accepted the position tendered. In March, 1855, a school is found in session under instruction of Alexander Johnston, Professor of Mathematics; Abel Beach, Professor of Languages; and E. M. Guffin, Principal of Preparatory Department. There is no record of their appointment, but they are recognized by act of trustees March 15, 1855, fixing the length of the term at sixteen weeks, with the rate of tuition as \$4.00 per term.

April 2, 1855, James Hall was elected Professor of Geology, salary \$1,500; and Josiah D. Whitney was elected Professor of Mineralogy, Meteorology, and Chemistry, salary \$1,000.

May 28, 1855, Lorin Andrews was elected President; H. S. Welton, Professor of Languages (Abel Beach having resigned); John Van Valkenburg, Professor of Normal Department; and E. M. Guffin, was re-elected Principal of Preparatory Department.

July 16, 1855, Lorin Andrews declined the presidency, and Amos Dean, LL. D., of the Albany Law School, was elected Chancellor.

The first Wednesday of September was fixed as the opening day of a term of seventeen weeks. After a vacation of two weeks the second term of twenty-three weeks would begin—residents of the State to be admitted free of tuition the second term. The land sales of June already alluded to gave hope of a fund sufficient for support. Chancellor Dean accepted the position tendered, so far as to assume the work of organizing the force of instruction.

January 7, 1856, the trustees adopted Chancellor Dean's plan of departments³⁸ as follows:

1. Department of Ancient Languages.
2. Department of Modern Languages.
3. Department of Intellectual Philosophy.
4. Department of Moral Philosophy.
5. Department of History.
6. Department of Natural History.
7. Department of Mathematics.
8. Department of Natural Philosophy.
9. Department of Chemistry.

To these were added the Normal Department and the Preparatory Department.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 constituted a scientific course leading to the degree B. S.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 constituted the philosophical course with three studies of scientific course leading

³⁸ With the expansion of the University idea the term Department is differently applied.



Silas Totten

SILAS TOTTEN, D. D.
1859-1882.

to the degree B. A.; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 entitled the student completing them to the degree Ph. D., male students to be at least fifteen years of age, and female students fourteen years of age on admission.

No student was permitted to take less than the studies of three departments.

The Chancellor was to take the Department of History.

June 30, 1856, the trustees elected Rev. J. M. Stone to the Chair of Natural Philosophy; G. R. Perkins to the Chair of Mathematics; Edward S. Bondalie to the Chair of Modern Languages; D. F. Wells to the Principalship of the Normal Department.

Under Chancellor Dean the work as outlined above began the third Wednesday of September, 1856, and continued forty-one weeks with one week's vacation at holiday time.

The first catalogue was issued in 1857. It contains a list of professors and instructors as follows:

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	Chancellor
H. S. Welton, A. M.....	Professor of Ancient Languages
James Hall, A. M.....	Professor of Natural History
Josiah D. Whitney, A. M.....	Professor of Chemistry
Rev. J. M. Stone (Act. Pres.)..	Professor of Natural Philosophy
Frederick Humphrey, A. M.....	Professor of Mathematics
E. S. Bondalie, A. M.....	Professor of Modern Languages

The number of students enrolled was, males, eighty-three; females, forty-one, of whom one hundred and five were in Normal and Preparatory Departments, males, sixty-eight, females, thirty-seven. The number of collegiate students in various departments was, males, fifteen, females, four.

The second catalogue has the same list of professors, with one hundred and seven students: seventy-six in Preparatory Department, fifty-six in Normal Department—evidently duplicated in part. The third and fourth catalogues are of Normal Department alone, as University work was suspended in other directions.

The third catalogue enrolls twenty-eight male and thirty-

six female students under the instruction of D. F. Wells, Principal, and Miss Lavinia Davis, Assistant.

Number of students enrolled in the fourth catalogue was thirty-two males and fifty-seven females, under same instructors as above with the addition of Mrs. M. A. McGon-egal in charge of Model School, and P. J. Whipple, teacher of music.

The year 1857-58 opened auspiciously, but the new Constitution of 1857 gave the control of the University into the hands of a newly constituted Board of Education. Funds were insufficient and April 27, 1858, it was determined to close all departments for one year. This action was rescinded August 4, 1858, so far as the Normal Department was concerned, and this was to be re-opened November, 1858, if the Chancellor could by that time name a Principal for the same. D. F. Wells was named.

The first Collegiate degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Edson Smith at the close of the college year 1857-58.

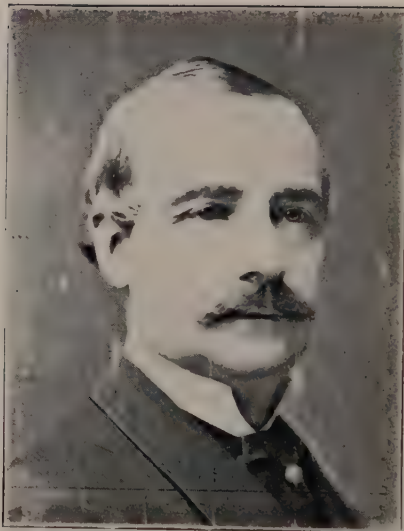
Chancellor Dean resigned the office which he had only nominally filled by two or three short visits for which he received no compensation except in settlement of expenses.

While acting as Chancellor he was placed upon a commission with Horace Mann of Massachusetts and the Attorney-General of the State to frame a school law for Iowa. The work was so admirably done that in its essential features it remains to this day; though their work was not accepted for two years, during which time the State was without any school system. This concerns the University only as it was found easy to make the University the head of the common school system of the State.

From this point it will be appropriate to consider the several Departments of the University as it exists to-day, each by itself.

I. NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

As already stated this Department organized as a part of



OLIVER M. SPENCER, D. D.
1862 1867.

the University, was the chief Department from 1856 to 1858, and the sole Department in operation from 1858 to 1860.

Upon the re-opening of the University in 1860 till 1873 it maintained a *quasi* independent organization, when it was merged into the Collegiate Department, under the Professor of Didactics.

Normal certificates were given to one hundred and eighty-five persons of whom twenty-one afterward completed collegiate courses.

The Degree of Bachelor of Didactics is now conferred upon graduates of the University who have spent one year of their collegiate course in the study of didactics, and have after graduation taught two years successfully.

INSTRUCTORS.

John Van Valkenburg	Principal.....	1855-1856
D. Franklin Wells.....	Principal.....	1856-1866
Stephen N. Fellows, D. D.....	Principal.....	1867-1873
Lavinia Davis.....	Assistant	1858-1870
Mrs. M. A. McGonegal	Assistant	1859-1861
Amelia C. Traer	Assistant	1861-1865
Jessie M. Bowen.....	Assistant	1863-1864
Mattie J. Bowman.....	Assistant	1864-1865
Martha Roe.....	Assistant	1865-1867
Susan R. Rowley	Assistant	1866-1867
Sarah F. Loughridge.....	Assistant	1870-1873

II. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

This Department dates from 1860, though some work of collegiate character was attempted during Chancellor Dean's administration, between 1856 and 1858. One student had completed the scientific course when want of means led to a suspension of the Department for two years.

Preparatory work seemed a necessity and was continued till 1879, when it was found that the high schools and academies were adequate to supply students with needed preparation.

The Principals of the Preparatory School were:

*E. M. Guffin, A. M.....	1860-1864
†Charles E. Borland, A. M.....	1864-1867
S. Sylvester Howell, A. M.....	1867-1868
E. C. Ebersole, A. M.....	1868-1869

Assistant Teachers:

S. Louise Brainerd	1864-1867
Ellen A. Moore, A. B.....	1865-1869
May Parvin, A. B.....	1865-1866
Mary E. Hart, B. S.....	1865-1866
Mary E. Crocker.....	1865-1866
James Robert, A. M.....	1865-1866
Emma Brown.....	1866-1868
Celia A. Moore, B. S.....	1866-1869
Rachel Elliott.....	1866-1867
Augusta Zimmerman.....	1866-1867
Susan E. Hale, A. M.....	1868-1869

From 1869 to 1879 the work of instruction was committed to the professors and their assistants of the Collegiate Department.

Changes in the character of work done in the Collegiate Department may be readily seen in a comparison of the requisites for admission between 1860 and 1898. Progress has been steady and constant in accord with the advance of public school work in the State.

Requisites for admission to collegiate classes were:

1860. Arithmetic; Algebra, equations of the first degree; Plane Geometry; Trigonometry; English Grammar; Geography; Caesar, four books; Cicero, four orations; Vergil's *Æneid*, six books; Greek Reader; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, two books.

1898. Arithmetic; Algebra complete; Plane and Solid Geometry; English Grammar; English Literature (Shakespeare, *Macbeth*; Milton, *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II; Addison, *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*; Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*; Carlyle, *Essay on Burns*; Shelley, *Defense of Poetry*; Burke, *Speech on Conciliation with America*; Low-

*Mr. Guffin had done similar work from 1855 to 1858.

†Service closed by death.



NATHAN R. LEONARD, A. M.,
Acting President 1867-1868, 1870-1871.

ell, Vision of Sir Launfal;) Geography; Book-keeping (single entry); Physiology; History (United States, English, and Ancient); Civil Government; Drawing; Caesar, four books; Cicero, six orations; Vergil, *Æneid*, six books; Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Instead of Greek in Philosophical (A) Course one year of German or French may be substituted for Greek, and in Philosophical (B) Course twelve terms work in Physics, Botany, Physical Geography, Economics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Zoology or Geology, so selected that not less than one term shall be accepted in any one study (and whenever possible three terms consecutive work in one science are preferred), or three terms in German, or three terms in French may be substituted for Latin and Greek.

Latin preparation is in all cases preferred, and after 1898 two years' work in some foreign language will be an absolute requirement. This provision will atone for an apparent letting down of standard of admission by dropping out Latin from requirements and inserting it within collegiate studies.

For admission to Scientific and Engineering Courses the same requirements are made as for Philosophical Course B.

Advance in opportunities for special study is apparent in the fact that in 1860 only thirty-two subjects were offered before graduation and all prescribed—twenty-two in letters and ten in science.—in 1898 two hundred and four subjects are offered—one hundred and twenty-six in letters and seventy-eight in science—only twelve to eighteen prescribed, and eighteen to twenty-four elective from one hundred and sixty-eight studies offered.

The increase in laboratory facilities and the better opportunities for reading in the libraries has made it possible to introduce into the University

THE SEMINARY METHODS.

The first Seminary for original research and for presentation of results to be criticised by the professor in charge,

was opened in 1887 under Professor Patrick of the Chair of Philosophy and Psychology. It has been followed in English and United States History, in Latin, in German, in French, in Political Science, in Pedagogy, in Physics, in Botany, and in what is called Research Work in Chemistry.

The work of research is constant in all departments of physical sciences, of natural sciences, and of astronomy.

Most of the Seminaries are opened *primarily* for graduate students but they admit undergraduates upon conditions prescribed by the professors in charge.

Full graduate courses are opened in thirty-five subjects to graduates alone, and in forty-seven other subjects in undergraduate courses for such graduates as have not had opportunity to pursue them or have elected other studies during their collegiate course.

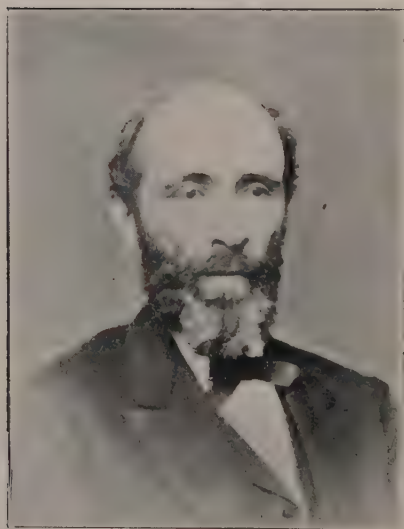
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

In 1860 the University was organized with six professors:
 One for Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric;
 One for History, Political Economy and International Law;

One for Mathematics and Astronomy;
 One for Ancient and Modern Languages;
 One for Physics and Chemistry;
 One for Natural History.

In 1898 the number employed is:

	Professors	Instructors
English Language and Literature.....	1	2
Latin Language and Literature.....	1	3
Greek Language and Literature		1
German Language and Literature	1	2
French Language and Literature	1	1
Oratory		1
History.....	1	1
Political Science	1	1
Government and Administration	1	
Philosophy	1	1
Mathematics and Astronomy	1	3
Civil Engineering	1	2



JAMES BLACK, D. D.
1868-1870.

Chemistry	1	2
Physics	1	3
Geology	1	3
Botany	1	2
Zoology	1	2
Morphology and Physiology	1	1
Pedagogy	1	1
Military	1	1

PRESIDENTS.

1. Amos Dean, LL. D., was elected in 1855 but assumed none of the duties except that of preliminary organization and came to the University but twice for a short visit each time, during his nominal Presidency.

Dr. Dean was Chancellor of the Law School at Albany, a position which he retained till his death in 1868. In pursuance of a fixed purpose, he prepared himself to enter the Senior Class of Union College from which institution he graduated in 1826. He became prominent in the legal profession, but is best known as an educator. For twenty years he was lecturer on Medical jurisprudence in the "Albany Medical School," and for fourteen years at the head of the "Albany Law School."

His struggles to obtain an education brought him into close sympathy with young men of like ambition with himself, and had means been sufficient he would have given prominence to the University from its beginning.

2. President Dean having resigned the trustees elected, October 26, 1859, Silas Totten, D.D., as President.

Dr. Totten was a native of New York State; a graduate of Union College; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College; President of Trinity College for eleven years; Professor of Rhetoric and Mental Philosophy in the College of William and Mary in Virginia. He came to Iowa City as Rector of Trinity Parish. His scholarly attainments and his experience in college work commended him as eminently fitted for the post to which he was elected. His term of service was to begin June 1, 1860; but at the request of

the trustees he appeared before the Legislature February 6, 1860, in an address upon "University Education." He also occupied himself in the study of details before assuming office, and upon June 26, 1860, presented a plan of organization of Collegiate work in six departments, as follows:

- I. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
- II. History and Political Economy.
- III. Ancient and Modern Languages.
- IV. Mathematics and Astronomy.
- V. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
- VI. Natural History.

The arrangement obtained in its general features, with sub-divisions such as the growth of the Institution had made necessary, until 1865, when the feature of independence of each of the departments disappeared, and three departments Preparatory, Normal, and Collegiate, were recognized. The Collegiate Department embraced classical and scientific courses of four years each.

Upon the third Wednesday of September the University was opened for the first time under a President resident and taking part in instruction.

The Faculty consisted of the following:

President Totten in First Department.

Oliver M. Spencer, A. M., in Third Department.

Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., in Fourth Department.

James Lillie, D. D., in Fifth Department.

Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., in Sixth Department.

Professors Spencer and Lillie exchanged departments with approbation of the trustees.

The Second Department was placed in charge of the President, and part of the instruction was put in the hands of Professor Parvin.

A resolution was adopted declaring that "no Professor should connect himself as a Pastor with any religious denomination, or receive any emolument for services from any such denomination, or engage in the practice of the learned professions for hire or reward." Evidently teaching was not



GEORGE THACHER, D. D.
1871-1877.

regarded by the trustees at that time as a "learned profession." Attendance of students upon Chapel services and upon Sunday service was made compulsory and continued such till 1879 when the compulsory feature was discontinued.

During the first year, 1860-1, one hundred and seventy-two students were enrolled—eighty-six of each sex; in college classes, thirty-one—twenty-six males and five females. In 1858 by vote of trustees females were excluded except from Normal Department, but before the opening in 1860 the action had been rescinded.

Before the end of the first year the Civil War had called out nearly all male students of suitable age. It continued its demands upon the patriotic young men, and the army list made up at the close of the war contains one hundred and twenty-four names of students upon its Honor Roll.

3. August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten resigned the Presidency, and Professor O. M. Spencer was elected to the vacancy, retaining also his Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

As the trustees wished the Faculty to have some control of the Preparatory Department the Principal of which was not a member of the Faculty, Professor T. S. Parvin was made Principal of the Department, Professor of Natural History and Professor of History. Political Economy was put in charge of the President.

June 24, 1863, President Spencer tendered his resignation which the trustees declined to accept. In 1866 he was granted leave of absence for fifteen months that he might accept the position of Consul-General at Genoa. In 1867 he resigned as he determined to continue his stay abroad. Professor N. R. Leonard was made acting President, a position which as Vice-President he had virtually held for the year of President Spencer's absence on leave. During the years 1865-7 a large body of young men who had returned from the army, entered the University. At no time in the history of the institution has there been so large a proportion of mature men graduated as between the years 1866 and 1870.

It seems unnecessary to burden this sketch with detailed statements of numbers year by year. The names of professors and instructors will suffice, and the summary of graduates will show the results of their work in the line of studies pursued.

4. James Black, D. D., was elected President in 1868 and continued in office two years. Dr. Black came to the Presidency from the Vice-Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. He was affable and attached himself to the student body by his remarkable memory of names and residences after a single introduction, and by remarkable ability as an impromptu speaker. His administration was too brief for any marked fruits after his sowing. The expansion of the University in the direction of professional instruction began during Dr. Black's presidency. He resigned in 1870, and accepted a professorship at Wooster, Ohio.

Professor N. R. Leonard again acts as president until 1871.

5. George Thacher, D. D., assumes the presidency, coming directly from pastoral work with little preliminary training for the work he undertook. Peculiarly sensitive in his nature, with high ideals regarding his office, Dr. Thacher did not find discipline an easy task. His high attainments in scholarship gave him power as an instructor. His health yielded all too quickly to the demands made upon him and after six years' service he resigned. He lived a victim of disease but a short time after his resignation.

6. Hon. Christian W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the condition and needs of the University, a conservative man of conciliatory spirit much needed at the time, consented to act as president for a year. The first effort at securing a permanent endowment from the State was successful through President Slagle's labors.

7. In September, 1878, Josiah L. Pickard, LL. D., en-



Truly Yours
C. W. Slagle

CHRISTIAN W. SLAGLE, A. M.
1877-1878.

tered upon the presidency with a record of five years' service as State Superintendent of Schools for Wisconsin and thirteen years as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago. The completion of the work of unification of the school system, commenced under Dr. Thacher when high school graduates were welcomed to the University, continued under President Slagle in the abandonment of the Preparatory Department of the University, was the first aim of President Pickard. Graduates of accepted high schools were received to the Freshman Class without examination. The permanent endowment was increased. Two professional departments, Dental and Pharmaceutical, were added. The Medical Department and the Homeopathic Medical Department were housed in buildings erected specially for them. The Natural Sciences entered a new building with a fine equipment of apparatus, and with a museum greatly enlarged by contribution of valuable specimens in Natural History, the gift of W. T. Hornaday, D. F. Talbot and others.

8. 1887 witnessed the inauguration of Charles A. Schaeffer, LL. D., as President. Dr. Schaeffer came from Cornell University where he had served as Professor of Chemistry nineteen years. He was the first Dean of the Cornell University. During his administration now entering its twelfth year, the Chemical Laboratory, the Homeopathic Medical Hospital, the Dental Building and the Medical Hospital have been completed, and the Collegiate Building foundation laid. The permanent annual endowment has been increased from \$28,000 to \$65,500. A building fund has been secured by the levy of a tenth mill tax for six years, and the Museum has been greatly enlarged by private donations.

Dr. Schaeffer has evinced executive ability in large measure, and is sustained by a harmonious faculty.*

*Upon the day of the opening of President Schaeffer's twelfth year of service he was seized with illness which, after ten days of extreme suffering, ended in his death. At the summit of his greatest efficiency, from which he could look forward to the enjoyment of rich fruitage after strenuous labor, he is called to put off the harness. He was the first to die in office.

Amos N. Currier, LL. D., is made acting President. until Dr. Schaeffer's successor is secured.

The following list embraces all professors, assistant professors, and instructors who have served the University from its organization in its Collegiate Department.

The presidents who have also given instruction to classes need not be repeated.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professors:

Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M.....	1873-1878
Phebe W. Sudlow, A. M.....	1878-1881
Susan F. Smith, A. M.....	1881-1887
M. B. Anderson, A. M.....	1887-1891
Edward E. Hale, Jr., Ph. D.....	1892-1895
Geo. A. Wauchope, Ph. D.....	1895-1897
William P. Reeves, Ph. D.....	1898-

Assistant Professor:

Martin W. Sampson, A. M.....	1890-1891
Acting Professor.....	1891-1892

Instructors:

Gilbert L. Pinkham, A. M.....	1869-1870, 1872-1873
George T. Keller, A. M.....	1871-1872
Caroline Pinkham.....	1873-1874
Anna C. Bixby.....	1874-1875
William Osmond, A. M.....	1876-1878
Marietta Lay, A. M.....	1887-1890
N. W. Stephenson.....	1891-1892
Albert E. Egge, Ph. D.....	1892-1896
S. E. Irving, A. M.....	1895-1896
George C. Cook, A. B.....	1895-
*Harry E. Kelley, A. M.....	1895-
Fred R. Howe, A. B.....	1899-

LATIN.

Professors:

Abel Beach, A. M.....	1855-1855
Henry S. Welton, A. M.....	1855-1858
James Lillie, D. D.....	1860-1863
Joseph T. Robert, LL. D.....	1863-1867
Amos N. Currier, LL. D.....	1867-
Acting President since September 26, 1898.	

*Absent on leave.



J. L. Pickard 1893

JOSIAH L. PICKARD, LL. D.
1878-1887.

Assistant Professor:

Franklin H. Potter, A. M. 1896-

Instructors:

Charles E. Borland, A. M. 1863-1864*
 S. Sylvester Howell, A. M. 1866-1867
 Celia A. M. Currier, B. S. 1869-1874
 S. Smith Hanna, A. M. 1871-1872, 1874-1875
 Priscilla Milliken, A. B. 1873-1874
 Sarah F. Loughridge, A. M. 1874-1886, 1888-1895
 Frank E. Brush, D. D. 1874-1875
 Mary E. Apthorp, A. M. 1874-1880
 William D. Tisdale, A. M. 1875-1876
 Franklin H. Potter, A. M. 1895-1896
 Louisa E. Hughes, A. M. 1896-

Fellow:

Roberta M. Holmes, A. M. 1897-1898

GREEK.

Professors:

Abel Beach, A. M. 1855-1855
 Henry S. Welton, A. M. 1855-1858
 James Lillie, D. D. 1860-1862
 Joseph T. Robert, LL. D. 1863-1867
 Amos N. Currier, LL. D. 1867-1870
 Leonard F. Parker, D. D. 1870-1883
 David F. Call, A. M. 1883-1884*

Assistant Professor:

Leona A. Call, A. M. 1885-

Acting Professor. 1884-1885

Instructors:

Charles E. Borland, A. M. 1863-1864
 S. Sylvester Howell, A. M. 1866-1867
 E. C. Ebersole, A. M. 1869-1870
 Priscilla Milliken, A. M. 1873-1876
 Frank E. Brush, D. D. 1874-1875
 Mary E. Apthorp, A. M. 1874-1880
 Harriet J. Parker, A. M. 1880-1881
 C. M. Des Islets, A. M. 1881-1881
 David F. Call, A. M. 1882-1883

GERMAN AND FRENCH.

Professors:

James Lillie, D. D. 1860-1863
 Charles A. Eggert, Ph. D. 1865-1888
 Charles B. Wilson, A. M. 1888-1895
 German only. 1895-

*Service closed by death.

F. C. L. van Steenderen (French only).....	1895-
Assistant Professors:	
Theodore L. Neff, Ph. D. (French).....	1890-1893
F. C. L. van Steenderen, A. M. (French).....	1894-1895
Instructors:	
Edward S. Bondalie.....	1856-1858
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.....	1862-1864
Charles A. Eggert, Ph. D.....	1864-1865
Otto Schimdt.....	1871-1872
Joseph C. Matthews, A. B.....	1873-1874
Gustavus Hubner.....	1874-1876
Alfred Wood, B. Ph.....	1874-1875
Blanche H. Lee.....	1875-1876
William Osmond, A. M.....	1876-1878
Minnie E. Leonard, A. M.....	1878-1879
Frank M. Leonard, A. M.....	1882-1883
Mrs. J. J. Dietz (French).....	1886-1889
F. E. Lodeman, Ph. D.....	1890-1892
Fred B. Sturm, A. B.....	1892-
J. C. Walker, B. Ph.....	1893-1894
Carl Treimer, A. B.....	1896-1897*
Delia S. Hutchinson, A. M. (French).....	1896-1898
Carl Schlenker, A. B.....	1896-1898
Karl D. Jessen, A. B.....	1897-1897
Clarence W. Eastman, Ph. D.....	1898-
William O. Farnsworth, A. M. (French).....	1898-

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Professors:	
Charles A. Eggert, Ph. D.....	1881-1883
Leonard F. Parker, D. D.....	1883-1887

RHETORIC AND ORATORY.

Professor:	
Edward M. Booth, A. M.....	1882-1887
Instructor:	
Mrs. A. K. Partridge.....	1889-

HISTORY.

Lecturer:	
President James Black, D. D.....	1868-1870
Professors:	
Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....	1869-1870
Leonard F. Parker, D. D.....	1870-1887
William R. Perkins, Ph. D.....	1887-1895
William C. Wilcox, A. M.....	1895-

*Service closed by death.

Instructors:

Harry G. Plum, A. M.....1896-
 Percy L. Kaye, Ph. D.....1898-

Fellows:

Barthinius L. Wick, A. M.....1891-1893
 W. T. Chantland, B. Ph.....1893-1894

PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer:

President George Thacher, D. D.....1871-1877

Professors:

Stephen N. Fellows, D. D.....1877-1887
 George T. W. Patrick, Ph. D.....1887-

Assistant Professors:

J. Allen Gilbert, Ph. D. (Psychology)1895-1897
 Carl E. Seashore, Ph. D. (Philosophy).....1897

PEDAGOGY.

Professors:

Stephen N. Fellows.....1873-1887
 Josiah L. Pickard, LL. D.....1887-1889
 Frank B. Cooper, A. M.....1889-1891
 Joseph J. McConnell, A. M.....1891-

Instructor:

Herbert C. Dorcas, A. M.....1897-

Fellow:

Herbert C. Dorcas, A. M.....1896-1897

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Lecturers:

President J. L. Pickard, LL. D.....1878-1889
 Chancellor Emlin McClain, LL. D.....1896-

Professors:

Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....1869-1871
 Stephen N. Fellows, D. D.....1872-1878
 Isaac A. Loos, A. M.....1889-

Assistant Professor:

Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph. D... ..1896-1897

Instructors:

Charles Beardsley, Jr., A. B.... ..1894-1896
 Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph. D.... ..1895-1896
 William R. Patterson, Ph. D.....1898-

Fellows:

F. H. Noble, A. M.....1894-1895
 Frank V. Brock, A. B.....1896-1897
 C. H. Van Law, A. B.....1896-1898

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Professor:

Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph. D.....1897-

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Professors:

Nathan R. Leonard, A. M.....	1860-1887
Laenas G. Weld, A. M.....	1889-
Acting Professor.....	1887-1889

Assistant Professors:

Alexander Thompson, C. E.....	1871-1872
Andrew A. Veblen, A. M.....	1885-1886
Arthur T. Smith, A. M.....	1893-

Instructors:

Alexander Johnston, A. M.....	1855-1856
Frederick Humphrey, A. M.....	1856-1858
S. B. McKee, A. M.....	1866-1867
Mrs. Celia A. M. Currier, B. Ph.....	1867-1868
Mrs. Ellen A. Rich, A. M.....	1869-1871
James M. Gow, A. M.....	1869-1870
Elizabeth A. Griffith, B. Ph.....	1871-1874
Alexander Thompson, C. E.....	1871-1872
Phebe Scofield, B. S.....	1874-1881
Joseph C. Matthews.....	1874-1876
William B. Tisdale, A. B.....	1875-1876
John F. Clyde, A. M.....	1882 1883
Andrew A. Veblen, A. M.....	1883-1885
Laenas G. Weld, A. M.....	1886-1887
Ernest R. Nichols, A. M.....	1887-1890
Oscar W. Anthony, A. M.....	1890-1893
Lieut. George W. Read, U. S. A.....	1892-1893
E. Doolittle, C. E.....	1893-1895
W. T. Noos, Ph. D.....	1895-1896
Fred D. Merritt, A. M.....	1896-
George N. Bauer, A. M.....	1896-1898
Burton S. Easton, A. B.....	1898-

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professors:

Philetus H. Philbrick, C. E.....	1873-1887
Charles D. Jameson, C. E.....	1887-1895
Alfred V. Sims, C. E.....	1895-

Assistant Professors:

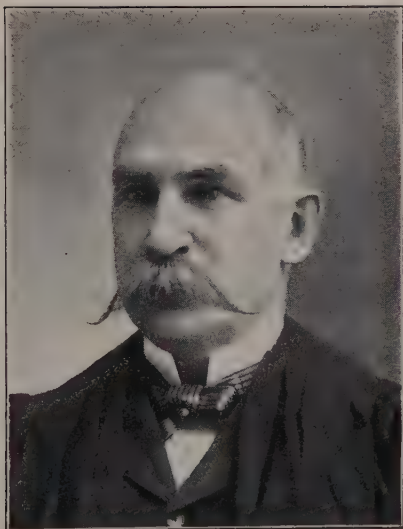
William E. Crane, C. E.....	1882-1886
Charles S. Magowan, C. E.....	1887-

Instructors:

John F. Polley, C. E.....	1878-1882
Charles S. Magowan, C. E.....	1886-1887
R. T. Hartman, B. S.....	1896-1898

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Officers of United States Army detailed.



Charles A. Schaeffer

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, LL. D.
1887-1898.

Professors:

Lieut. Albert D. Schenck	1874-1876
Lieut. James Chester	1877-1880
Lieut. George A. Thurston	1880-1883
Lieut. Edward C. Knower	1883-1886
Lieut. Joseph Califf	1886-1889
Lieut. George W. Read	1889-1893
Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes	1893-1897
Lieut. Edward H. Ely	1897-1898

Instructor:

George S. Schaeffer, A. M.	1898-
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DRAWING.

Instructor:

Hattie J. Stimmel	1891-1892
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CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer:

President Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.	1862-1864
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Professors:

Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.	1860-1864
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.	1860-1862
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.	1864-1885
Launcelot W. Andrews, Ph. D.	1885-

Assistant Professors:

Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.	1863-1864
Rush Emery, Ph. B.	1868-1869
William C. Preston, A. M.	1869-1882

Instructors:

Albert S. Hitchcock, M. S.	1886-1889
F. M. Spanutius, M. S.	1889-1892
Percy H. Walker, M. S.	1892-1896, 1897-
Carl L. Ende, M. S.	1894-1897
Lester T. Jackson, A. B.	1896-1898
Henry E. Radasch, M. S.	1895-1896
Frank N. Brink	1898-

PHYSICS.

Lecturer:

President Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.	1862-1864
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Professors:

Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.	1860-1862
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.	1864-1885
Nathan R. Leonard, A. M.	1885-1887
Launcelot W. Andrews, Ph. D.	1885-1888
Andrew A. Veblen, A. M.	1889-
Acting Professor	1888-1889

Assistant Professors:

Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.	1863-1864
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Rush Emery, Ph. D.....	1868-1869
William C. Preston, A. M.....	1869-1882
Andrew A. Veblen, A. M.....	1886-1887
Associate Professor.....	1887-1888

Instructors:

Frank E. Nipher, LL. D.....	1870-1874
Henry C. Harris, B. S.....	1883-1884
Oscar W. Anthony, A. M.....	1889-1890
A. L. Arner, B. S.....	1890-1895
Charles H. Bowman, B. Ph.....	1896-

Mechanician:

George L. Grimes, B. S.....	1897-1898
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Fellows:

Charles H. Bowman, B. Ph.....	1895-1896
Charles F. Lorenz, B. S.....	1897-1898
Oswald Veblen, A. B.....	1898-

GEOLOGY.

Professors:

Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....	1860-1869
Charles A. White, A. M.....	1867-1873
Samuel Calvin, Ph. D.....	1874-

Assistant Professors:

Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D.....	1878-1883
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Instructors:

Charles C. Nutting, A. M.....	1886-1889
Gilbert L. Houser, M. S.....	1892-1897
Robert L. McCord, A. B.....	1896-1897
Thomas E. Savage, B. S.....	1897-1898
H. A. Mueller, B. S.....	1898-

BOTANY.

Professors:

Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....	1860-1869
Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D.....	1883-

Assistant Professors:

Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D.....	1878-1883
Bohumil Shimek, B. S.....	1890-

Instructors:

Charles C. Nutting, A. M.....	1886-1889
Mary F. Linder, A. M.....	1889-1890
Charles L. Smith, A. M.....	1894-1896

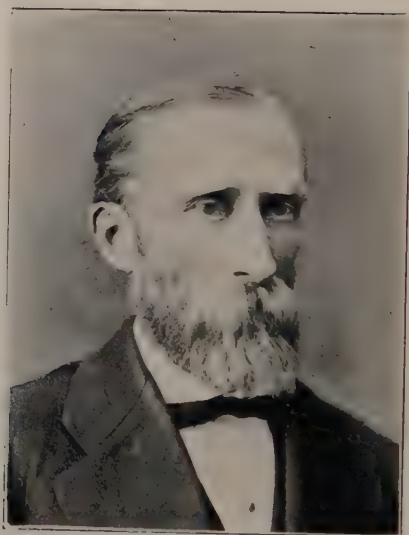
ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Professors:

Samuel Calvin, Ph. D.....	1878-1892
Gilbert L. Houser, M. S.....	1897-
Acting Professor.....	1895-1897

Assistant Professors:

Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D.....	1878-1883
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Amos N. Currier

AMOS N. CURRIER, LL. D.
Acting President 1898 to 1899.

Gilbert L. Houser, M. S.....	1892-1895
Instructor:	
Frank S. Aby, M. S.....	1889-1892
Fellow:	
Albertus J. Burge, B. S.....	1897-

ZOOLOGY.

Professors:	
Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D.....	1883-1889
Charles C. Nutting, A. M.....	1894-
Systematic Zoology	1889-1894
Assistant Professors:	
Charles C. Nutting, A. M.....	1888-1889
Henry F. Wickham, M. S.....	1895-

MUSEUM.

Curators:	
Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....	1859-1861
C. A. White, A. M.....	1867-1873
Samuel Calvin, Ph. D.....	1873-1886
Charles C. Nutting, A. M.....	1886-
Assistant Curators:	
Henry F. Wickham, M. S.....	1891-
Frank Russell, B. S.....	1894-1895
Taxidermist:	
Joseph H. Ridgway.....	1896-

LIBRARY.

Librarians:	
Frederick Humphrey.....	1857-1859
Theodore S. Parvin, LL. D.....	1859-1861
Secretary of Trustees <i>ex officio</i>	1861-1863
Joseph T. Robert, LL. D.....	1863-1867
Amos N. Currier, LL. D.....	1867-1879
Mrs. Ada North	1879-1892
Joseph W. Rich	1892-1898
Mrs. Bertha G. Ridgway	1898-

GRADUATES OF COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.....	384
Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.....	485
Degree of Bachelor of Science.....	202
Degree of Civil Engineer	45
Total to close of year 1897-8.....	1116
Normal Diplomas.....	185

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was inferior to the others until 1879 when the requirements for its award were made practically the same.

The Degree of Civil Engineer followed that of Bachelor of Science until it was discontinued in 1892 and is now given for advanced work as a second degree, the first being that of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering or Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

The Degree of Master of Arts was given in course to all graduates applying for the same after three years from graduation until 1890, since which time it is awarded only upon the completion of a year's full study under direction of the Faculty.

Degree of Master of Arts in course	203
Degree of Master of Arts after special study	34
Degree of Master of Science after special study	16
Degree of Civil Engineer after special study	1

3. LAW DEPARTMENT.

The first steps toward the organization of the Law Department were taken March 22, 1865, when Hon. James Grant and the Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed a committee to prepare a plan of organization. The committee reported June 26, 1865, and was requested to secure legislative action.

The twelfth General Assembly, Chapter 23, March 9, 1868, made provision for aid to the Scientific Department of the University, and to such other departments as the trustees should deem it best to establish. The appropriation was so liberal that the trustees determined to establish a Law Department, and to fit for its use part of the Old Capitol Building, the south half of the second story which had been the Assembly Chamber. The plan contemplated the adoption of a two years' course of study; but in order to secure the merging of the "Iowa Law School" at Des Moines, and so to avoid a formidable rivalry, the course of study was limited to a single year.

The Department was opened in September, 1868, with the lecturers of the Des Moines School as professors, and with William G. Hammond, LL. D. as resident professor and principal. At the same time it was determined to antedate the

founding of the Department so as to include among its graduates those who had graduated from the "Iowa Law School" in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. The following year Principal Hammond became Chancellor.

The twentieth General Assembly passed an act requiring two years' study as prerequisite to admission to the bar, and the class of 1884 was the last to graduate from the single year's course. Thus the original purpose of the trustees has had its fulfilment, and the graduates from the Department enter the practice of law with advanced preparation. With this advance of requirements within the University, has come also a demand for higher attainments in those who seek admission to the Law Course.

GRADUATES.

1866-1884 from the One Year Course	1167
1885-1898 from the Two Years Course	846
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LAW FACULTY.

President of University *ex officio* President.

Chancellor:

William G. Hammond, LL. D.	1869-1881
Lewis W. Ross, Esq.	1881-1887
James M. Love, LL. D.	1887-1890
Emlin McClain, LL. D.	1890-

Vice Chancellors:

Emlin McClain, LL. D.	1887-1890
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Professors non-Resident:

George G. Wright, LL. D.	1865-1871
Chester C. Cole, LL. D.	1865-1875
William G. Hammond, LL. D.	1866-1868
James M. Love, LL. D.	1875-1887

Professors Resident:

William G. Hammond, LL. D.	1868-1869
William E. Miller, Esq.	1871-1875
Frederic Mott, Esq.	1873-1875
Orlando C. Howe, Esq.	1875-1880
Lewis W. Ross, Esq.	1880-1881
Emlin McClain, LL. D.	1881-1887
Frederic Gilman, LL. B.	1888-1890
William C. Dunton, Esq.	1889-1890
Eugene Wambaugh, LL. D.	1889-1892
Samuel Hayes, LL. B.	1891-

Martin J. Wade, LL. B.	1892-1893
James A. Rohbach, LL. B.	1892-
John J. Ney, LL. B.	1893-1898
Edward P. Seeds, LL. B.	1895-1898
Henry S. Richards, LL. B.	1898-

Lecturers:

John F. Dillon, LL. D.	1869-1876
Austin Adams, LL. D.	1875-1892*
John N. Rogers, Esq.	1875-1886
Lewis W. Ross, Esq.	1880-1880
John F. Duncombe, Esq.	1881-1889
George G. Wright, LL. D.	1881-1896*
Lavega G. Kinne, LL. D.	1890-1898
William G. Hammond, LL. D.	1889-1894*
Andrew J. Hirschl, LL. B.	1890-1891
Martin J. Wade, LL. B.	1891-1892, 1893-
Joe A. Edwards, LL. B.	1887-1888
Gifford S. Robinson, LL. D.	1890-
Horace E. Deemer, LL. B.	1895-

4. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Recognition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport at a meeting of Trustees of the University, December 7, 1848, has already been alluded to. It was the initiatory act, which was succeeded in 1851 by an act of the Legislature³⁹ declaring the Medical School at Keokuk, successor to the Davenport School, to be the "Medical Department of the State University of Iowa," and making its diplomas evidence of the qualifications of persons holding them to practice medicine within the State of Iowa. The Constitution of 1857 located the University at Iowa City without branches elsewhere, and yet in 1864 the Keokuk School still advertised itself as the Medical Department of the State University. Its diplomas from 1851 to 1857 appeared as sanctioned by the University authorities. Eighteen years before the vital connection with the University of the real Medical Department, the Keokuk School had a right to wear the title from 1851 to 1857.

The Medical Department, as it exists today, was organized

*Service closed by death.

³⁹ Laws of Iowa, 3rd G. A., Ch. 30.

June 26, 1869, and went into active operation October, 1870, under Doctors Peck, Farnsworth, Dillon, Hinrichs, Boucher, Robertson, Shrader, and Middleton, who accepted the fees from students in lieu of salaries.

In 1872 the professors received regular salaries, and fees were paid into the treasury.

The first course of study required attendance upon two courses of lectures of sixteen weeks each, with the additional requirement of a year's reading with some physician.

In 1882 it was advanced to three courses of lectures of twenty weeks each, and in 1896 to four courses of six months each. Under the ruling of the State Board of Medical Examiners, students who enter after having graduated from some well established college or university, are permitted to complete their medical studies in three years.

No other department has made greater advancement in requirements for admission. When the department was opened there were no examinations for admission. At present examinations are required of all unless they furnish evidence of having completed a course of study equal to that pursued in our high schools, including at least one year's study of Latin.

A course of three years is provided for the School of Nurses, opened in 1898.

GRADUATES.

1870-1881 from Two Years Course.....	214
1882-1896 from Three Years Course.....	543
1897-1898 from Four Years Course	110
Total.....	867

MEDICAL FACULTY.

President of University *ex officio* President.

Professors:

Washington F. Peck, M. D., <i>Dean</i>	1870-1891
Philo J. Farnsworth, M. D.....	1870-
William S. Robertson, M. D.....	1870-1887*
John C. Shrader, M. D. (<i>Dean</i> 1891-1897).....	1870-
William D. Middleton, M. D., <i>Dean</i>	1870-

*Service closed by death.

J. H. Boucher, M. D.....	1870-1871
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.....	1870-1886
Elmer F. Clapp, M. D.....	1871-1888
Richard W. Hill, M. D.....	1887-1889
Lawrence W. Littig, M. D.....	1888-
James R. Guthrie, M. D.....	1889-
Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D.....	1892-
Also Acting Professor	1891-1892
Charles S. Chase, M. D.....	1892-
Frank S. Aby, M. S.....	1892-1894
Woods Hutchinson, M. D.....	1892-1895
Walter L. Bierring, M. D.....	1893-
James W. Dalbey, M. D.....	1894-
Martin J. Wade, LL. B.....	1894-
John W. Harriman, M. D.....	1896-
Charles M. Robertson, M. D.....	1897-
William R. Whiteis, M. D.....	1898-
L. W. Dean, M. D.....	1898-
Assistant Professor:	
Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D.....	1888-1891
Lecturers:	
Mark Ranney, M. D.....	1870-1883*
E. H. Hazen, M. D.....	1870-1875
William C. Preston, A. M.....	1870-1883
R. W. Pryce, M. D.....	1870-1878*
O. T. Smith, D. D. S.....	1870-1872
William O. Kulp, D. D. S.....	1872-1873
I. P. Wilson, D. D. S.....	1873-1883
A. O. Hunt, D. D. S.....	1883-1895
C. M. Hobby, M. D.....	1875-1887
G. O. Morgridge, M. D.....	1876-1877
Oliver T. Gillett, M. D.....	1878-1886
James Dalbey, M. D.....	1887-1894
Albert Reynolds, M. D.....	1886-1888
Gershom H. Hill, M. D.....	1888-
Frank S. Aby, B. Ph.....	1890-1891
Arnold C. Peters, M. D.....	1892-1895*
E. H. Williams, M. D.....	1892-1893
Frank T. Breene, D. D. S.....	1895-
Charles M. Robertson, M. D.....	1896-1897
William R. Whiteis, M. D.....	1897-1898

MEDICAL HOSPITAL.

This was maintained from 1870 to 1897 under manage-

*Service closed by death.

ment of Sisters of Mercy, members of Senior Class acting as House Surgeons.

The present Hospital has accommodations for seventy-five patients, and is controlled by Elbert W. Rockwood, M. D., Manager; Miss Jennie S. Cottle, Matron; Francis A. Ely, M. D., House Surgeon.

5. HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The first steps taken looking to the organization of this department were in listening to a committee of Homeopathic physicians at a meeting of Regents June 20, 1872. The matter was again brought up in 1873, and the committee was requested to present their wishes to the General Assembly.

The Legislature⁴⁰ made a small appropriation, and in 1877 the Regents elected two professors, one of *Materia Medica*, and one of *Theory and Practice of Medicine*. For all other branches students attended the lectures of the Medical Professors. In 1885 a chair of *Surgery* was added; and in 1888 a chair of *Obstetrics*; and in 1891 a chair of *Ophthalmology and Otology*.

The terms of admission and requisites for graduation follow those of the Medical Department.

A School for Nurses with a course of three years was organized in 1894.

GRADUATES.

From two years course (1878-1881)	27
From three years course (1882-1896).....	196
From four years course since 1896.....	24—247
From School of Nurses.....	8

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL FACULTY.

President of University *ex officio* President.

Professors:

Allen C. Cowperthwaite, LL. D., <i>Dean</i>	1877-1891
Wilmot H. Dickinson, M. D., <i>Dean</i>	1877-1898*
James G. Gilchrist, M. D.....	1885-
Charles H. Cogswell, M. D.....	1888-
George Royal, M. D.....	1891-

⁴⁰ Laws of Iowa, 16th G. A., Ch. 168, Sec. 2.

*Service closed by death.

Frank J. Newberry, M. D.....	1891-
R. E. Triem, M. D.....	1898-

Lecturers:

G. Newman Seidlitz, M. D.....	1878-1879
A. E. Rockey, M. D.....	1879-1880
T. G. Roberts, M. D.....	1878-1884
W. D. Stillman, M. D.....	1878-1883
Charles W. Eaton, M. D.....	1879-1881
James G. Gilchrist, M. D.....	1882-1885
J. S. Clark, M. D.....	1883-1884
George W. Williams, M. D.....	1883-1883
Charles H. Cogswell, M. D.....	1884-1888
Leora Johnson, M. D.....	1890-
D. Wilmot Dickinson, M. D.....	1892-1893
Frank J. Newberry, M. D.....	1890-1891
Edward H. Williams, M. D.....	1892-
R. W. Homan, M. D.....	1894-
Fred. J. Becker, M. D.....	1895-
Samuel N. Watson, D. D.....	1896-1897
Theodore L. Hazard, M. D.....	1896-
A. L. Pollard, M. D.....	1897-

HOSPITAL.

Matrons:

Hannah Reinhold, M. D.....	1891-1893
Adeline P. Kimball, M. D.....	1893-1898
Mary A. Raff.....	1898-

House Surgeons:

Frank W. Horton, M. D.....	1894-1895
William M. Seeman, M. D.....	1895-1896
Samuel B. Hoskins, M. D.....	1896-1897
R. E. Peck, M. D.....	1897-1898
E. J. Lambert, M. D.....	1898-

There was a hospital of limited capacity as early as 1888. The present hospital has fifty-four beds.

6. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

June 18, 1873, a committee of dentists appeared before the Regents and asked for the establishment of a chair of Dentistry in the Medical Department. The request was referred to the General Assembly.

June 17, 1881, the request was made for the establishment of a Dental Department. It was again referred to the General Assembly.

April 18, 1882, Department was established without cost to the University. The professors were to receive fees in lieu of salaries. This arrangement continued until 1886 when regular salaries were paid, and fees were paid into the treasury.

Four professors were elected. Students received instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery from the professors of the Medical and Collegiate Departments.

Terms of admission are the same as obtain in the Medical Department. Requisites for graduation are the same except that since 1896 three courses of lectures of nine months each take the place of four courses of six months each.

GRADUATES.

From two years course (1883-1893)	283
From three years course (since 1893)	180-463

DENTAL FACULTY.

President of University *ex officio* President.

Professors:

L. C. Ingersoll, D. D. S., <i>Dean</i>	1882-1888
William O. Kulp, D. D. S.	1882-1896*
Isaac P. Wilson, D. D. S.	1882-1888
Alfred O. Hunt, D. D. S. (<i>Dean</i> 1888-1895)	1882-1895
William S. Hosford, D. D. S., <i>Dean</i>	1895-
Richard L. Cochran, D. D. S.	1889-1890
Frank T. Breene, D. D. S.	1896-
William H. DeFord, D. D. S.	1897-
James Fairfield, D. D. S.	1898-

Lecturers:

Frank T. Breene, D. D. S.	1889-1896
James S. Kulp, D. D. S.	1888-
John J. R. Patrick, D. D. S.	1889-1895
William X. Sudduth, D. D. S.	1889-1890
William P. Dickinson, D. D. S.	1889-1890
William S. Hosford, D. D. S.	1894-1895
James E. Fleener, D. D. S.	1896-
William G. Clark, D. D. S.	1896-
William H. DeFord, D. D. S.	1891-1897
A. E. Rogers, D. D. S.	1894-1895, 1897-
Royal W. Baldwin, D. D. S.	1895-
Greene D. Black, D. D. S.	1890-1891
A. W. Harlan, D. D. S.	1896-1897

*Service closed by death.

7. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

March 3, 1885, a committee of pharmacists asked recognition of the department on condition that it should be self-sustaining. The request was granted, and Emil L. Boerner, C. M. Hobby and Gustavus Hinrichs were elected professors. The department was placed upon the same footing as other departments in 1891. Applicants for admission must pass examination in English, Penmanship, Geography, and Arithmetic, or present satisfactory evidence of having completed such studies in a grammar school.

The course of study is for two years.

Requisites for graduation are as to age the same as for each of the professional departments; and as to attainments, successful examination in the two years course of lectures, and in two full courses in pharmaceutical, microscopical, and chemical laboratory practice.

With the exception of pharmacy, students are under the instruction of professors in the Collegiate and Medical Departments since 1887.

GRADUATES.

1886-1898	56
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FACULTY IN PHARMACY.

President of University *ex-officio* President.

Professors:

Emil L. Boerner, Phar. D., <i>Dean</i>	1885-
C. M. Hobby, M. D.	1885-1887
Philo J. Farnsworth, M. D.	1885-1887
Gustavus Hinrichs, LL. D.	1885-1887
Bohunil Shimek, C. E.	1895-

8. DEGREES CONFERRED.

SUMMARY.

Bachelor of Arts.	A. B.	384
Bachelor of Philosophy.	B. Ph.	485
Bachelor of Science.	B. S.	202
Civil Engineer.	C. E*.	45
Bachelor of Didactics.	B. D.	24
Bachelor of Laws.	LL. B.	2013
Doctor of Medicine.	M. D.	867

*Changed to B. S. in 1894, and C. E. became a second degree.

Doctor of Medicine (Homeopathic). M. D.....	247
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	463
Graduate in Pharmacy Ph. G	56
Normal Certificates.....	185
	<hr/>
	4971
Second Degrees:	
Master of Arts M. A	237
Master of Science M. S.....	16
Civil Engineer C. E.....	1
	<hr/>
	254
Honorary Degrees:	
Doctor of Laws LL. D.....	22
Doctor of Divinity D. D.....	10
Doctor of Philosophy Ph. D.....	1
Master of Arts M. A.....	14
Bachelor of Arts A. B.....	3
Bachelor of Science..... B. S	1
Master of Science M. S.....	1
Doctor of Medicine M. D	2
Doctor of Pharmacy..... Phar. D.....	1
	<hr/>
	55

VI. EQUIPMENT.

1. LIBRARIES.

The General Library was nearly destroyed in June, 1897, by fire which consumed 25,000 volumes. Among them were many rare and valuable works which can not be replaced. The work of refurnishing is going on rapidly under an appropriation of \$55,000 of which \$40,000 are available for books within the next four years. The State has issued warrants for half of the amount in anticipation of the tax. At least 10,000 volumes will be purchased immediately and with the volumes saved in good condition the library, except in the line of general literature, will be as good as before the fire.

The "Talbot Collection," containing over 3,000 volumes of old and rare books, was partially rescued, and awaits re-binding.

The "Tallant Collection" of scientific works suffered almost total destruction.

The "Alumni Americana Collection," to which Librarian Rich and wife had devoted much painstaking care, is in pro-

cess of restoration. The alumni had already contributed nearly \$600, and they will make it their special care henceforth.

The Professional Libraries suffered no loss as they were kept in separate buildings.

The Law Library contains a full series of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the courts of last resort of thirty-three States, including all the series of reports most frequently referred to; also the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, a collection of English Reports, which with additions lately made, is almost complete, full series of the Reporter System and a large collection of the latest and best law text-books.

HAMMOND HISTORICAL LAW COLLECTION.

A valuable collection of 1,200 volumes relating principally to the Civil Law and the History of the Common Law, presented to the University by the widow of William G. Hammond, LL. D., the first Chancellor of the Law Department, is kept in the Law Library as a separate collection for the use of the students of the Department and others interested in such subjects. These books are in special cases, under the charge of the Law Librarian and accessible on request.

The Medical Library, named "The Ranney Memorial Medical Library," in honor of the late Dr. Mark Ranney, whose widow contributed the valuable library which her husband had collected, contains, in addition to the latest contributions to Medical Science, many works especially valuable to students of insanity and mental diseases.

The Homeopathic Medical Library and the Dental Library have each a well selected collection of special character.

Each of the professional libraries has its own librarian.

SUMMARY.

General Library numbers.....	12,000 volumes
Law Library numbers.....	9,200 volumes
Other Professional Libraries number.....	5,000 volumes
Total, October, 1898.....	26,200 volumes

2. ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS, MAPS AND CHARTS.

	Value
For Classics and History,.....	\$ 300
For Philosophy,*	1,500
For Mathematics and Astronomy.....	3,000
For Engineering.....	3,000
For Chemistry	8,000
For Physics.....	10,000
For Geology and Palaeontology.....	700
For Botany.....	2,000
For Zoology.....	500
For Morphology and Physiology.....	7,000
For Medical Science	3,650
For Dental Science	8,000
For Pharmacy.....	4,000
Total	\$51,650

This equipment is mainly the gathering of the past twenty years, and is the best obtainable, of modern accuracy and nicety of finish.

3. ILLUSTRATIVE COLLECTIONS.

(a) THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

Until 1886 this was a small collection of specimens in Mineralogy and Conchology, including a large number of corals. It was a nucleus inviting additions. The first of note was the generous donation of W. T. Hornaday, collector for the Smithsonian Institution. It contains many rare forms of mammals and birds, and is particularly rich in typical exotic forms from India and Australia. At the same time Professor Calvin sold at a nominal price his valuable collection of fossils. Professor C. C. Nutting placed in the Museum as a gift eight hundred bird skins collected by himself in Central America and of value to students in the classroom. Dr. Asa Horr of Dubuque presented his collection of mammals. Professor Shimek added his collection of fresh water shells, chiefly from the vicinity of Iowa City. A very complete collection of reptiles came as a gift from the Smithsonian Institution.

*The only Psychological Laboratory in the State.

D. H. Talbot, Esq., of Sioux City, enriched the collection by a large number of mammals and birds and anatomical preparations.

Through the kindness of W. H. Jordan, Esq., a large collection of British birds is received from John Harrison, Esq., of York, England.

During the last seven years, expeditions for zoological explorations in the interest of the University have visited the following regions: Bahama Islands, Bay of Fundy, Rocky Mountain region, Pacific coast, Alaska, mountains of Tennessee, the Winnipeg country, Lake Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, the Arctic coast, Siberia, Cuba, Florida Keys, British West Indies and the Bay of Naples.

Professor Wickham has generously donated a magnificent collection of Coleoptera, American and foreign.

The alcoholic collection of reptiles has received large additions from Regent B. F. Osborne.

The "Frank Bond Collection" of birds of Wyoming and Iowa is a valuable contribution from an alumnus of the University.

Individual donations have been so large that the entire third story of Science Hall proves inadequate for a proper display of the largest collection west of Chicago.

(b) BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

The herbarium is crowded into a single room, one-fourth of the second story of Science Hall. It contains:

1. A very large and constantly increasing collection of fungi, chiefly saprophytic, from all parts of North and Central America. To be classed here is also a large collection of the myxomycetes from all parts of the world.

2. A large collection of ferns and mosses from both hemispheres.

3. A collection of lichens, representing most of the species east of the Rocky Mountains.

4. A collection of many thousand flowering plants, rep-

representing very fully the local flora, and especially rich in Central American and European forms. The number of plants in the herbarium exceeds 200,000.

5. A collection of seeds and dry fruits including cones, representing the flora of North America chiefly, but also containing much material from the Tropics.

6. A collection of the principal woods of the United States.

By exchanges the collection is enriched by 35,000 plants from the British possessions.

(c) MEDICAL MUSEUMS.

These contain a large and interesting collection of morbid and other specimens, furnishing valuable aid to instruction in its large amount of material illustrative of pathological and normal conditions. This is constantly drawn upon as a means of demonstration.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COLLECTIONS.

Zoological Collections	\$ 90,000
Botanical Collections.....	50,000
Geological Collections	10,000
Medical Collections.....	2,100
Chemical Preparations.....	2,000
Pharmaceutical Preparations.....	1,000
Mineralogical Specimens.....	800
Morphological Collections.....	200
Total	\$ 156,100

The above estimates are based upon the amounts paid collectors by scientific societies.

VII. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Aside from the class-room work other agencies have grown into prominence which have enlisted the efforts of both faculty and students in literary work.

1. SOCIETIES.

Several literary and scientific societies are maintained by the Faculty and students of the University. They afford an important means of general culture and scientific research,

and thus form a valuable element as well as an attractive feature in University life.

The Baconian has for its object discussion of scientific questions, and the Political Science Club discusses questions in history, politics, economics, law, education and ethics. The Whitney Society is devoted to the field of language and literature and the methods of instruction in these subjects.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society elects to membership on the basis of high scholarship a certain number from the graduating class who have completed the Classical or Philosophical Course.

Among the purely literary societies are the Tabard, Polygon, Germania and Ivy Lane. The Irving Institute, the Zetagathian Society, the Philomathian Society for young men, and the Hesperian Society and the Erodolphian Society for young women, hold weekly meetings for improvement in debate, oratory, writing and declamation.

There are also in the institution societies connected with the Engineering, Chemical, Law (*Hammond Law Senate and Forum*) Medical and Dental departments.

There is connected with the Irving and Zetagathian Societies a lecture bureau, which furnishes at a small cost during the year a series of literary and musical entertainments of a high order. From time to time, also, entertainments, musical, literary and dramatic are given by the University Glee Club, Mandolin Club, the Band, and other student organizations.

There are also chapters of the College Fraternities now organized in nearly all the higher institutions of learning in the United States.

2. UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

Natural History Bulletin. The laboratories of natural history inaugurated in 1888 the publication of bulletins for the purpose of preserving a record of the work prosecuted along the lines of botany, geology and zoology. Three vol-

umes have thus far appeared in twelve numbers, and two numbers of the fourth volume have been published. Material for three numbers more is at hand and these may be expected during the next eighteen months. The numbers are sent *gratis* to all correspondents from whom the University receives an equivalent, either in publications or material. To others the price is fifty cents a number.

The Transit—an engineering journal, is published annually by the University. It is edited by the members of the Engineering Society, and contains the results of original research in engineering problems by undergraduate students and alumni.

Studies in Psychology. This is an annual publication devoted to experimental psychology, begun in 1897. It contains the results of original research by the students and instructors in the psychological laboratory.

Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa. These publications contain documentary material illustrative of the history and the politics of the commonwealth of Iowa. The series is edited by the professor of government and administration.

Law Bulletin is devoted to special problems in law.

3. STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Vidette-Reporter. A tri-weekly newspaper.

The Quill. A weekly literary publication.

The Hawkeye. A University annual published by the Junior Class.

4. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The University recognizes in the University Extension movement an agency of great value in education. It invites correspondence from communities which may desire to organize lecture courses on literary and scientific subjects, and will to the extent of its ability meet the desires of these communities.

Lecture courses covering a wide range of subjects are offered by the members of the University Faculties.

An arrangement has been made between the University and the University Association of Chicago by which University professors, so far as their regular duties will allow, will lecture before the centres working under the care of the Association.

VIII. UNIVERSITY PROPERTIES.

NOTE. The building sites are estimated upon basis of values of vacant lots in their immediate vicinity.

The buildings are estimated at ninety per cent of first cost as they have been kept in good repair, and the most expensive buildings are of recent construction.

1. Productive Funds.....	\$233,000
2. Building Sites and Athletic Field.....	103,000
3. Buildings*	350,000
4. Illustrative apparatus.....	52,000
5. Illustrative Collections.....	156,000
Total.....	<u>\$894,000</u>

CONCLUSION.

No pains have been spared to make this sketch an accurate statement of the past history and of the present condition of the State University of Iowa. The author does not flatter himself that it is entirely free from error, though every part of it has been submitted to the careful revision of gentlemen most competent to weigh its statements.

*The Collegiate Building now in process of erection will cost not less than \$165,000. It is not included in the list given.

IN MARCH Congress provided, in a deficiency bill, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sergeant Floyd, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died near Sioux City in 1804, appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose. This was due to the efforts of Hon. George D. Perkins, M. C.

THE DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.

The varied accounts of the death and burial of Black Hawk are such as to induce the author to say, that he was not "buried in a sitting posture *in* the banks of the Des Moines river, where he could see the canoes of his tribe as they passed to 'the good hunting grounds,' "as was stated in some accounts at the time of his death. Neither was he buried as Schoolcraft says (Vol. 6, History of the Indian Tribes, p. 454), "with all the rights of sepulture which are only bestowed upon their most distinguished men," and that "they buried him in his war dress in a sitting posture on an eminence, and covered him with a mound of earth." He sickened and died near Iowaville, the site of his old town, on the Des Moines river, in Wapello county, in this State, on the 3d day of October, 1838, and was buried hard by, like Wapello, another chief of his tribe, after the fashion of the whites. His grave was some 40 rods from the river, at the upper end of the little prairie bottom where he lived. While performing the public surveys of this district in 1843, one of my section lines ran directly across the remains of the old wigwam in which this great warrior closed his earthly career, which I marked upon my map, and from his grave took bearings to suitable land marks; recorded them in my regular field notes, and transmitted them to the Surveyor-General. Black Hawk's war club was then standing at the head of his grave, having often been renewed with paint and wampum, after the fashion of his tribe. At a later period it is said that a certain Dr. —, of Warsaw, Ill., disinterred the body and took the bones to Warsaw. Gov. John Chambers learning this, required their return to him, when they were placed in the hall of the Historical Society at Burlington, and finally consumed with the rest of the Society's valuable collection. —Willard Barrows, in *The Davenport Gazette*, 1859.

A NOTED PRAYER MEETING.

BY HON. D. C. BLOOMER.

In 1849 the cholera prevailed to an alarming extent in the then Mormon settlement at Kanessville (now Council Bluffs), Pottawattamie County. There was a large population attached to that peculiar faith then residing in hastily constructed buildings along and among the bluffs and out on the broad valley of the Missouri. Many were carried off by the terrible scourge. There were but few physicians among them and the supply of medicines was quite inadequate. The leaders of the people—Elder Orson Hyde at their head—determined that something extraordinary must be done to meet the emergency and turn away what seemed to be the wrath of God upon his people. They, therefore, called a general meeting at the foot of the bluffs near the present location of the Madison School house, on Madison Avenue, and there spent three days in fasting and prayer to the Almighty, that he would remove the terrible visitation from their midst. And it is related on the best authority that He graciously listened to their intercession and that the cholera soon disappeared from among them. We may be sure that the Mormons did not fail to point to this happy deliverance as a sure evidence that they were the especial favorites of Heaven, and to claim for their faith a more implicit belief from their followers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

THE FREE NEGRO BILL has passed the Legislature of Delaware. It empowers the magistrates of the State to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent occupation or means of living, and hire them out for a term of service not exceeding a year. — *Democratic Enquirer, Bloomington, Iowa, March 24, 1849.*

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

We are especially fortunate in being able to present in this number of *THE ANNALS* a full and carefully prepared sketch of the origin of that institution and of its progress down to the present time. This work is from the pen of Dr. J. L. Pickard, one of its honored presidents, a pioneer settler and educator in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, whose fame has become national. It could not have fallen into more appropriate hands. He bore a conspicuous part in its upbuilding himself, and has witnessed whatever has transpired in the great field of western education for half a century. His narrative is clearly written, embodying every necessary fact, and he is familiar with all the State and United States laws relating to the subject, giving ample references to his authorities. Dr. Pickard may be presumed to have held his own opinions upon the various perplexing questions which have from time to time arisen in the development and management of this great school; but he has written in a spirit of judicial fairness and impartiality, and with every manifestation of kindly feeling toward all with whom he has been associated. Up to this time no writer has attempted so full a treatment of this subject—though Prof. L. F. Parker of Iowa College, in his elaborate monograph upon “Higher Education in Iowa,” devotes to it one of his most interesting chapters. That work was issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., and has had but a limited circulation. This paper by Dr. Pickard supplies a real want, and its statements will be accepted as authoritative. In addition to its circulation in *THE ANNALS*, through which it will reach

libraries throughout the State, it will appear simultaneously as a separate and distinct pamphlet, of which an edition of several hundred has been ordered by the Board of Trustees. Dr. Pickard is to be congratulated upon his success in writing this history of our higher educational development, in which he has borne such an honorable and distinguished part.

THE BOUNDARIES OF IOWA.

In the literature of Iowa history there are many references to the boundaries of the State. They relate chiefly either to the boundary on the south or the boundaries on the west and north. The former bear upon the dispute between Missouri and Iowa over the exact location of the northern boundary line of Missouri; the latter have to do with the dispute between Congress and the people of Iowa over the western and northern boundaries of the State. The dispute with Missouri was technical and involved no great amount of territory. While the dispute with Congress was over broad general principles and involved a very large area of territory. The general historical facts connected with these two disputes are too generally known to call for review in this place.

But there are some facts relative to the dispute between Congress and the people of Iowa over the western and northern boundaries which have not generally been noted. We refer to the source or origin of the several propositions made for fixing these boundaries. The several propositions are: (1) the one contained in Article I of the Constitution of 1844; (2) the one contained in the act of Congress of March 3d, 1845; and (3) the one contained in Article I of the Constitution of 1846.

The boundaries as prescribed in the Constitution of 1844 were, we believe, first suggested by Governor Robert Lucas in his message to the Legislative Assembly in December, 1839. In support of this view of the origin of the boundaries

of the Constitution of 1844 is the additional fact that Robert Lucas was a member of the committee on boundaries in the convention of 1844. It is, therefore, proper to speak of these as the *Lucas Boundaries*, since they seem clearly to have originated with the first governor of the Territory.

As to the origin of the boundaries as prescribed in the act of Congress of March 3d, 1845, there can be no doubt. From the debates in Congress at the time the act was passed we learn that these boundaries were first suggested by Mr. J. N. Nicollet in a report that accompanied his map of the hydrographical basin of the upper Mississippi river.* It is, therefore, proper to speak of these boundaries as the *Nicollet Boundaries*.

Finally the boundaries as prescribed in the Constitution of 1846 did not, so far as we are able to ascertain, originate with any one individual. They seem to have been first proposed in a bill reported to Congress from the Committee on the Territories. This was in March, 1846. Briefly the facts are as follows: In December, 1845, Mr. A. C. Dodge, the Delegate from the Territory of Iowa, introduced a bill which proposed to fix the boundaries of Iowa in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1844. His bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories which reported an amendatory bill in March, 1846. In the month of May following, the Constitutional Convention of 1846 met in the Territory of Iowa. The boundaries first proposed in this Convention and afterwards incorporated in the Constitution of 1846 were practically those proposed by the Committee in Congress in March. Thus it is proper to speak of the boundaries of the Constitution of 1846 as the *Boundaries of the Committee on the Territories*.

B. F. S.

*See Document No. 52 in *Executive Documents*, 2d Session, 28th Congress, p. 74.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ROADS.

Some curious results would be reached by studying the manner in which public roads were projected and located by acts of the Legislature, Territorial and State, up to the adoption of our present constitution. These inchoate highways would seem legitimately to have had but one purpose—that of facilitating travel and intercourse between different portions of the Territory or State. But in time their establishment became an abuse which the makers of our constitution did well to suppress. Candidates for the legislature were ready and even eager to promise to secure the establishment of these roads, in order to obtain support in securing nominations, as well as votes at the election. The carrying out of pledges was generally easy, for as a rule these projects met with very little opposition in the legislature. Then, these laws provided not a little patronage in the appointment of commissioners to locate the roads, who were also generally authorized to appoint one or more practical engineers and surveyors. A team, a tent, and other camp equipage, one or more common laborers, and subsistence for the party, were also required. The location of some roads required several weeks, and as the work was for the most part undertaken as early in the season as animals could subsist on prairie grass, they were real junketing, “picnicing” excursions. Nothing could be pleasanter than going out to perform such official duties. The pay was sufficient in those “days of small things” to make the position of commissioner a very welcome appointment. The appointments seldom went a-begging. The prairies were most beautiful with their carpets of green grass, interspersed with myriads of flowers, and fairly alive with feathered game. Deer and elk were occasionally killed, and as soon as the spring floods subsided fish were plenty and of the choicest quality. Enterprising frontiersmen who had gone out beyond the settlements to make themselves homes always gave them the heartiest welcome. Such set-

tlers were hospitable to all comers, but especially so to these parties whose work promised to open up roads and place them in communication with populous places.

But it not only became apparent that this work had too often degenerated into mere schemes of politicians, either to acquire influence and votes, or to pay off debts already incurred, but that railroads then rapidly extending westward, would largely obviate the necessity for even genuine State roads. So the convention of 1857, in Article III, Section 30, of the present constitution, prohibited the general assembly from "laying out, opening, and working roads or highways." The summer of that year saw the last parties engaged in laying out State Roads. The legislature of 1856, however, had been so industrious in the establishment of State Roads, that it takes almost three pages in the index merely to name the various laws or sections in which they were decreed. The commissioners in the summer of that year were very active and "made hay while the sun shone," well knowing that the laws would provide for no more such roads. And so this usage—so pleasant to its beneficiaries—came to an end.

NEWSPAPER FILES.

Indicative of a valuable work that is being done by historical societies is the recently published "Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin." This catalogue is of course simply an index to the files of papers in the library of the Wisconsin Society; but it is illustrative of the kind of work that our historical societies generally are now doing. And it is perhaps safe to say that these societies do not in the broad field of their activities perform a more useful function than this of collecting and preserving newspapers.

By the general readers of text history this work is not always appreciated as it should be. Sometimes they are in-

clined to sneer at the bulky files of newspapers and refer to them as "space-filling" matter hardly worth the store room required in their preservation. But every genuine student of history knows that this "space-filling" matter is of inestimable value. What the serious and intelligent students of history demand of the historical society is not simply a collection of dictionaries, encyclopedias, texts and general histories of the world. They call for the collection and preservation of original source material—letters, manuscripts, pamphlets, newspaper files and the like. It is to meet this most obvious demand of critical historical workers that the historical societies in America have taken upon themselves the task of collecting, binding and preserving the newspapers of the country.

In this work the Wisconsin Society is a leader. Moreover, the catalogue referred to suggests this significant observation: Although a State institution, the Wisconsin Historical Society has collected vast stores of material that is of more than local interest. It collects and preserves newspapers from all parts of the United States. Like its energetic Secretary, Mr. Thwaites, the Wisconsin Society has in its growth and development long since gone beyond the limits of local history. It is eminently fitting and proper that it should do this. For after all, the local history of a State cannot be regarded as a separate and independent development. It is simply a phase of that broader development which we call American History. And in this light it should be studied and interpreted. The library of a historical society supported by the State must of necessity be a library of American History.

The lead of Wisconsin should be followed in this respect by other States. Iowa, indeed, has already made something more than a beginning in this direction. But much larger appropriations are needed to make her historical collections what they should be, that is, decidedly national or American in their scope.

B. F. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT, BY JUSTIN WINSOR. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., 595 pp., 1897.

This massive volume covers thirty-five years of formative American history from the Treaty of Paris, 1763, that transferred "the West" (lying east of the Mississippi river) from France to England, down to Jay's Treaty, 1796, under which in the course of the two following years England and Spain gave up the posts which to that time they had held in United States territory.

Mr. Winsor was a critical student of the sources of American history. His work is enriched with much rare information, not always, however, thoroughly digested and concatenated; for he had not the art of welding materials into composite form and arrangement, or the vigor and flow of style, that give lucidity and charm to the pages of Parkman, John Fiske, and Theodore Roosevelt.

What is now Iowa was then part of Spanish Louisiana. Upon two maps that are reproduced in this volume the name "Iowa" appears:

Joseph Scott's Gazetteer, Philadelphia, 1795, has "Upper Iowa" on the east side of the Mississippi at "Stony R." and "L. Iowa" farther down, and "Lead Mine" on the west side opposite "Ouisconsing R." p. 495.

A map of the Northwestern Territory in Jedediah Morse's Universal Geography, Boston, 1796, has "Iowas" at the mouth of "Rockey R." on the east side of the Mississippi, and farther down on the west side "Moin-gona R." p. 492.

Another map from Morse's Geography, 1789, and 1793, shows on the west side of the Mississippi, "Turky R., Gr. Macokette, R. du Moins."

The only reference to this region is as to the strife between English and Spanish traders for its furs, as follows:

"The most favorable conditions of the fur trade were west of the Mississippi in Spanish territory. The English house of Tode & Co. bought the right of this trade from the New Orleans government for £20,000. They fortified stations along the St. Peter and Des Moines rivers, almost completely driving out the Spanish traders, though the transportation of furs to N. Orleans by the Mississippi was much easier than to take them to Montreal. . . . Of the £19,000 in duties which were paid on American furs in London, a large part came from Spanish Louisiana, nearly all from west and north of the Lakes. This was partly occasioned by the fact that the Spanish traders, so far as they rivaled the English, were obliged to draw their supplies from Montreal, which they paid for in peltries. The English were particularly active on the St. Peter and Des Moines, where they came in contact with the Sioux. They took the Green Bay and Wisconsin river route to reach the 'Moins' river, which was of less importance in this trade than the St. Peter." pp. 467-8.

W. S.

TO ME, since I began to grow old, has been coming on more and more of regret that so little of the doings of our forefathers was recorded upon the written page, and that so much that was worthy of perpetuation perished with the doers.

Time indeed—

. . . "has a wallet on his back
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion."

Tradition has handed down many a name that was associated with heroic actions. . . . But it is mournful that during all that period of activities and achievements, there were so few to note them down, during the sequences of their occurrence, and for transmission to posterity.—
Richard Malcolm Johnston, in Publications of The Southern History Association.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

JAMES H. ROTHROCK was born at Milroy, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1829; he died at his home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 14, 1899. The family moved to Ohio in 1838, and settled upon a farm which, in reality was but a small clearing in the woods. The country had been but newly opened up to settlement, and the boy was only able to attend the common school during the three winter months. When he had reached the age of eighteen he attended an Academy at New Richmond a short time, where he prepared to enter the Franklin University at New Athens. As he was working his own way in securing an education, he taught school during the vacations. But he left the University during his Junior year, in 1852, and entered upon the study of the law at West Union, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State, at Columbus, in 1854. He was chosen prosecuting attorney for Highland county, and served one term. Coming to Iowa in 1860 he settled at Tipton, Cedar county, where he was elected to the lower house of the legislature in the autumn of 1861. The session opened in the Old Capitol in the following January. His service was such as to give him a State reputation long before the session was over. Hon. Rush Clark, the Speaker, was compelled by ill health to retire some weeks previous to the end of the session, and Mr. Rothrock was chosen Speaker *pro tem*. His prompt and correct decisions, his judicial impartiality, and his courtesy and inborn kindness, made every acquaintance his personal friend. He served in the extra session of that year, after which Gov. Kirkwood tendered him the Colonelcy of the 35th Infantry, which, because of his inexperience in military affairs, he declined, like Theodore Roosevelt, to take the next lower place. His regiment went to Vicksburg, where Col. Rothrock led it in the historic but most disastrous charge of May 22, winning high credit for his skill and dashing bravery. An attack of typhoid fever incapacitated him for further service, and he came home to resume his law practice in Tipton, as the partner of the late Judge W. P. Wolf. He was chosen to the District Judgeship in 1866, where he served nine years, and was then appointed to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the State, from which he retired declining another nomination—in 1896. He therefore served continuously as a Judge for thirty years. He won a reputation as a soldier, statesman and jurist, second to no Iowa man of his time. As one of the trustees of the State Historical Department, he took a deep and abiding interest in its work, especially favoring the publication of this Magazine. He was married in 1855 to Miss A. L. Foote of Hillsborough, Ohio, who died in Cedar Rapids, April 7, 1893. At this writing (March 9) it is understood that his decease will be duly noticed by the Supreme Court, and we hope hereafter to be able to present a more extended notice of his life and public services.

JAMES R. SCOTT was born at Catskill, New York, December 23, 1828; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, January 22, 1899. Mr. Scott learned the trade of a moulder, but came to Iowa in 1855, intending to enter a piece of land and become a farmer. Reaching Dubuque, he walked out to Independence, but found all the land in that region taken up. He retraced his steps to Dubuque, where he worked at his trade until 1857, when he became connected with *The Daily Herald*. He was employed as a collector and subscription agent and as commercial editor. It was in this last capacity that he did his best work, becoming widely known to the press and the business interests of the State. He developed the rarest ability and tact in gathering the news in regard to the prospects, movements and prices of the agricultural products of the State. The Historical Department of Iowa owns a measurably complete file of *The Herald* from 1847 until the present time,

through all the administrations of Col. J. B. Dorr, Dennis A. Mahoney, Stillson Hutchins, John Hodnett, Patrick Robb & Co., and Ham & Carver. A feature of these files of *The Herald* which possesses high and enduring historical value is the commercial reports of Mr. Scott. They bear the marks of careful and conscientious work, covering the entire ground of local commercial transactions throughout this long series of years. He had the rarest faculty of gathering up and presenting in readable shape the business gossip of the day. In 1894 Hon. George E. Roberts (now Director of the U. S. Mint), compiled in a political pamphlet a statistical statement of the prices of Iowa productions, and some staple articles of merchandise, for a period of thirty-five years, nearly every figure in which was taken from *The Herald* reports by James R. Scott. Other writers in future years will doubtless go over them again and again, for the reason that they are so full and accurate. His labors were quiet and unpretending, but he had become one of the best known and best beloved citizens of Dubuque. It is seldom, indeed, that the loss of any public man has been more deeply deplored by the people of that city.

MRS. ADA E. NORTH was born at Alexander, New York, November 19, 1840; she died in Des Moines, January 9, 1899. She was the grand-daughter of Royal Keyes, a pioneer settler at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, and the daughter of the Rev. Milo N. Miles, a Congregational clergyman long and favorably known in Iowa City and Des Moines. She was married in 1865 to Maj. George J. North, then military secretary to Gov. W. M. Stone. Later on he became private secretary to the Governor, but died early in 1870. The young widow was one of the first women in Iowa to seek public employment, becoming a copyist in the office of the clerk of the house in the legislative session of that year. In 1871 Gov. Merrill appointed her State Librarian, which position she held until 1878. On retiring from this position she was for a short time city librarian of Des Moines, but in 1879 was appointed librarian of the State University where she remained until 1892. Mrs. North made a proud record in Iowa library work, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that few public officials have come to enjoy so large a measure of public confidence. This confidence was based upon her wide intelligence and unquestioned efficiency. While in Iowa City she wrote much for the press of this State in advocacy of enlarging the benefits of our public libraries. The past ten years have witnessed a development of interest in Iowa library advancement, which is now bearing excellent fruit in almost every county. In our judgment this is due far more to the writings and other efforts of Mrs. North than to all other instrumentalities. Such results always come through an enlightened public sentiment, and in this case the meed of praise for its development should be largely given to her. She has gone hence, but her works will live long after her to bless the coming generations. A more extended notice of Mrs. North's life and public services may be found in Vol. II, pp. 540-49, 3d Series of *THE ANNALS*.

CHARLES E. GAEST was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 21, 1853; he died in Tokio, Japan, December 28, 1898. His family came to Iowa and settled in Boone during his boyhood. He grew up on his father's farm adjoining that city, receiving his education in the public schools and the Iowa Agricultural College. He was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy in 1872, graduating in 1876. He was promoted to a second lieutenant in the 15th U. S. Infantry the day after his graduation. His service in the army was wholly on the western frontier and continued until January 10, 1884, when he resigned and became a missionary of the Christian church in Japan, whither he went at once. He returned to Iowa in 1891, where he was detained two years on account of the illness of his eldest son.

Resuming his missionary labors in 1893 he remained in Japan until his lamented death. He was a man of large ability and the most thorough culture, devoted and enthusiastic in his missionary work in which he bade fair to become distinguished. He was a brother of Hon. Warren Garst, at present State Senator from the Carroll District. *The Japan Evangelist* for February, 1899, presents his portrait and devotes a dozen pages to tributes to his memory.

JAMES L. SCOTT, a pioneer resident of the State, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, January 12, 1813; he died at Des Moines January 10, 1899. Mr. Scott came to Iowa territory in 1837, locating a claim in Lee county. He soon afterward went to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in a successful lead mining business. In 1839 he returned to Iowa and settled in Jefferson county, where he entered 320 acres of land. He was elected the first sheriff of that county and officiated at the first government land sales. He removed to Des Moines in 1857, where in early days he was a member of the city council and took an active part in public affairs. Mr. Scott was a brother of the late Alexander Scott, one of the founders of Des Moines, whose great generosity in early days should not be forgotten. He donated to the State of Iowa nearly all of the grounds upon which the capitol now stands, and the land known as Governor's Square. He also gave \$6,000 toward the erection of the old capitol building and gave to Des Moines its market square. He afterwards died in poverty, and although this brother had repeatedly petitioned the State legislature for a suitable monument to mark the neglected grave of Iowa's benefactor, the request was overlooked.

WILLIAM B. STREET was born at Shawneetown, Illinois, July 12, 1821; he died at Ormond, Florida, March 17, 1899. He was the son of General J. M. Street, the distinguished Indian Agent. While he was still a boy his father resided for a time at Prairie du Chien, later at Rock Island, and later still at Agency City, Wapello county. He saw Jefferson Davis as a lieutenant in the army, and personally knew Blackhawk, Keokuk and other distinguished Indian chiefs. Gen. Street died in 1840 and was buried at Agency City. His son engaged in merchandising for several years, having stores at Agency City, Oskaloosa and Pella, at the same time. He settled at Oskaloosa in 1854, and engaged in banking with the late Judge William H. Seevers. In the financial revulsion of 1857 their bank failed, leaving them badly in debt. From this time forward he was employed the most of his time on a salary, being an expert book-keeper. After 1890 he spent the most of his time at Ormond, Florida. Mr. Street wrote a biographical sketch of his father which may be found in Vol. II of THE ANNALS, 3d Series, pp. 81-105.

COL. DWIGHT BANNISTER was born in New York, February 3, 1833; he died in Ottumwa, January 30, 1899. His father was a veteran of the war of 1812. Col. Bannister had been a prominent figure in Ohio politics before his removal to Iowa. He served as the private secretary of Salmon P. Chase when that illustrious statesman was governor of Ohio, and accompanied him when he stumped the country for Lincoln in 1860. At the outbreak of the war, he joined an Ohio battery. In 1862 he was brevetted Colonel for special bravery at Blooming Gap. When Chase was appointed secretary of war Mr. Bannister was given the position of paymaster in the army, and he continued to hold that place in the regular army for some years. After the war he was admitted to the bar and at one time practiced law at Urbana with Judge Robert Fulton. From 1875 he resided in Ottumwa and had been identified with the life and growth of that city.

MRS. ADALINE M. SWAIN was born at Bath, New Hampshire, May 25, 1820; she died at Odin, Illinois, February 3, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Swain settled at Fort Dodge as early as 1857 or 1858, where they became well known throughout northwestern Iowa. They were highly cultured people and made their home a literary center. They possessed excellent taste and judgment in literature and art, and their collections were large and interesting. A distinguished lady of Fort Dodge says of Mrs. Swain: "She was an intellectual, beautiful woman. When I was a young girl I admired and loved her as a superior personality, and I never had reason to change my opinion of her." Mrs. Swain at an early day took a deep interest in the movement to secure laws enabling women to control their own property, and was also an influential advocate of the wider and higher education of her sex. She was an influential leader in charitable and benevolent work, and on all these accounts deserves to be kindly remembered.

MRS. MARY WELLES GAYLORD, a native of Newington, Connecticut, died at Irvington, Nebraska, January 20, 1899, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Gaylord came to Iowa in territorial times, and in 1841 was married to Rev. Reuben Gaylord a pioneer Congregational preacher. She resided in Danville, Des Moines county, from 1839 to 1855, where her husband was in charge of a church. She then accompanied him across the State to Omaha, making the journey in a carriage. They were among the earliest settlers of that city, and in 1856 Mr. Gaylord organized its first Congregational church. Mrs. Gaylord was an able woman—a strong character—and shared her husband's indefatigable labors in behalf of the educational and religious welfare of Iowa and Nebraska. After his death in 1880, she published a valuable work entitled "Life and Labors of Reuben Gaylord."

NEWTON C. RIDENOUR was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, July 14, 1836; he died in Clarinda, Iowa, January 26, 1899. In 1856 Mr. Ridenour settled in Page county, where he resided the most of the time until his death. In 1860 he took an overland trip to Pike's Peak and the surrounding gold region. He served throughout the Civil War and was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant. In 1868 he became the editor of *The Page County Democrat*, and for many years was one of the influential men of his party. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention; in 1874 he served as sergeant-at-arms in the State legislature; in 1885 he was appointed postmaster at Clarinda; later he was made inspector of foreign immigration, by President Cleveland. Mr. Ridenour was a prominent Mason.

REV. EBENEZER ALDEN was born at Randolph, Massachusetts, August, 1819, and died in January, 1899, at his home in Marshfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Alden was a lineal descendant of John Alden and one of the famous "Iowa Band" that came from Andover, Massachusetts, in 1843, to the new territory of Iowa. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Cedar county from 1843 to 1848, and founded the church at Tipton. He returned to the East and in 1850 took charge of a church at Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life, being pastor emeritus at the time of his death. Daniel Webster was one of his parishoners and in 1852 Mr. Alden preached the funeral sermon of that illustrious statesman.

WILLIAM C. BERRY, a pioneer of Des Moines county, Iowa, dating from 1835, died recently at the home of his daughter at Circleville, Kansas. He was born in Tennessee, June 23, 1811. When twenty-two years of age he engaged in the Black Hawk War. Soon after he came to Des Moines

county, Iowa, and purchased a claim of 160 acres of land, on which he resided sixty-four years. This land Mr. Berry reclaimed from a wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and roving bands of Indians and made it one of the famous farms of the county. He was the first subscriber to the *Burlington Hawkeye*, his subscription dating back to the year 1839. He was a public spirited man and held several township offices.

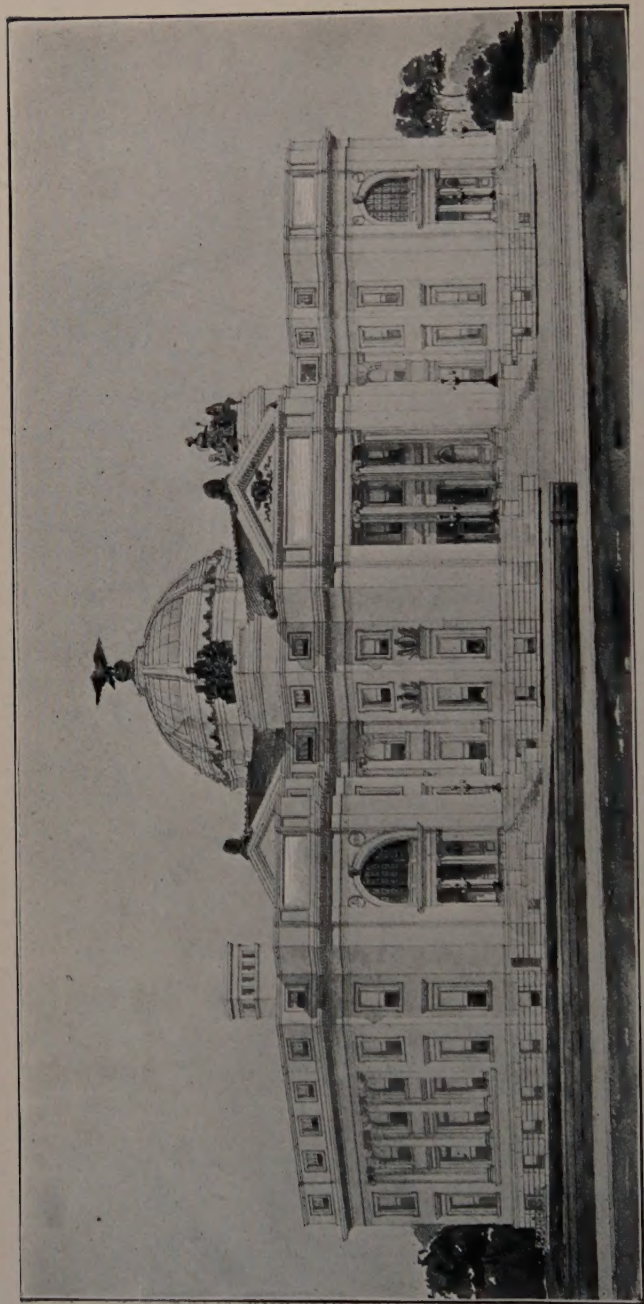
DEMAS MCFARLAND MONINGER died at his home in Galvin, Iowa, February 5, 1899. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1833, and removed to Iowa in the fifties. He first settled in Bangor township but for the last thirty-five years had resided nine miles northwest of Marshalltown, where in 1881 a postoffice called Galvin was established at his house. The office of postmaster was held by Mr. Moninger up to the time of his death. He was one of the oldest and best known residents of Marshall county, and had a reputation throughout the State as a fine stock breeder, his specialty being Shorthorn cattle. He also represented Marshall county in the Fifteenth General Assembly.

ANDREW G. HENDERSON was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1823; he died in Spokane, Washington, February 16, 1899. Mr. Henderson was one of the pioneer newspaper men of the West. In the forties he worked as an assistant on the Galena, Illinois, *Gazette*. He was for some years connected with the press at Dubuque, but later on removed to Maquoketa, and with Peter Moriarity established the *Maquoketa Excelsior*. While in this office the publishers secured the State printing, Peter Moriarity having been elected State printer in 1855. When the war broke out Mr. Henderson joined Co. F, 31st Iowa Vol. Infantry, and served for three years as 1st lieutenant of his company.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, died in that city March 4, 1899. Mr. Shorey was born in Jonesboro, Maine, January 31, 1824. In 1856 he removed to Davenport where he resided for twelve years. During this time he took an active interest in public affairs. He served as city attorney and as president of the board of education. On removing to Chicago he became one of its influential citizens. He was a member of the Chicago public library board, and a personal friend of the librarian, the late Dr. Pool. He was for some time a member of the city council, and was an active member of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago.

GEORGE P. MCCLELLAND one of Davenport's leading citizens, died in that city December 27, 1898. Major McClelland was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1842. He served with distinction in the Civil War, and was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at the battle of Five Forks, at which place he was badly wounded. After 1867 he resided in Davenport, where he was organizer and president of the Loan, Building and Savings Association. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and a prominent Mason.

FRANCIS EDWARD MALLOY was born November 7, 1869, in Ossian, Iowa; he died in Dubuque, January 31, 1899. Mr. Malloy was a young man of unusual ability and promise, and was considered one of the ablest lawyers of the State. He had made a brilliant record as an orator and statesman. In 1897 he was elected to the State senate on the democratic ticket, and had still a session to serve in that body at the time of his early death.



THE IOWA HISTORICAL BUILDING.

This edifice is located on East Grand Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, on the opposite corner northeast of the Capitol. It will have a frontage of 260 feet. Total depth through the center 90 feet. The west wing, now in process of construction, is to be $68 \times 72\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

SMITH & GUTTERSON, Architects, Des Moines, Iowa.